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[SIXPENCE.]

LORD J. RUSSELL'S MANIFESTO.

IN the present uncertainty as to the opinions of public men, a declaration of a positive kind, even though it be confined to one subject, excites considerable interest. We last week remarked on the indifference felt by the people to mere abstract political questions, and the tendencies on the part of Political Leaders to make social and commercial subjects the pivots on which their controversies are to turn. The Manifesto just published by Lord John Russell is an additional proof of this tendency: the Corn Laws will be the great legislative controversy of next session, and the Leader of the Opposition has now given in his adherence to the principles of the League. His Letter to the Electors of London records a change in his opinions on the restrictions on the importation of food, beyond which he cannot go. He has, during twenty years, passed through every degree of conviction on the subject. His preference of a fixed duty to a varying one was announced long since: first, it was eight shillings a quarter; then, a lower amount; but now, he thinks the imposition of any fixed duty would be inadvisable, without a "provision for its extinction" within some limited period. As far as the importation of food is concerned, Lord John Russell is an unqualified Free Trader. As it has taken him twenty years to arrive at this conclusion, it has the advantage of being the fruit of most mature consideration; whether the bulk of his party will be prepared to follow him in the renunciation of old opinions is a question that time alone can settle. Lord John Russell is a bold man, and never hesitates to take a step in advance of his party if he sees the time has come for it. His Letter is another symptom that the doom of the Corn Laws is sealed.

Men of all parties have been gradually drawing away from supporting them, those who remained to advocate them in all their stringency rather hastened the catastrophe than averted it; feebly defended, and strongly attacked, with the pressure of a scarcity of food impending, the Premier will have more than usual difficulty to keep his ground on the unfirm footing of the "scale." The responsibilities of office are powerful agents in the modification of opinions on many question of policy. If Lord John Russell confesses that in the "course of twenty years" his "views have undergone great alteration," what might not be avowed by Sir Robert Peel? His changes have been far greater, and on subjects in which change is less admissible; in some things he has completely reversed the policy of the mass of his party; in many he has shown himself more in advance of public opinion than any other great party leader; even on commercial questions Sir Robert Peel has done more to relax the restrictive system than the chief of the Liberals attempted with any chance of success; and he will yet adapt himself to circumstances, and do much more.

The declaration, then, on the part of Lord John Russell, of this change in his opinion, or rather his arrival at the last of a long series of opinions, does not contrast so much or so unfavourably with the course of the Premier—equally open to conviction—as it at first appears to do. His censure of the apparent inaction of the Government, is, we presume, the precursor of a more elaborate condemnation to be pronounced hereafter, the weight of which will much depend on circumstances; but the avowal of his conversion to the doctrines of Free Trade now, rather leads to a wonder, "not that it comes, but came not long before."

There is little more in the actual state of things now, to exemplify the defects of the Corn Laws, than at many former periods "during the course of twenty years;" the crisis is not half so alarming as the scarcity of work and food in the first year of the present administration, when the manufacturing districts were for some time on the verge of revolt, and the presence of the military alone prevented actual outbreak. Employment is more abundant, and subsistence more within reach of the mass of the people than it was then; the population has been increasing in pretty much the same ratio for the last twenty years, always overtaking the means of supporting it; there have been bad harvests and failures of crops more than once during that time, and at those periods the working of the Corn Laws must have been the same as now. Every reason for condemning them was as visible throughout this long period as it is at the present hour; either Lord J. Russell had not given that attention to the subject a statesman ought to give, or the facts did not then make the impression on him they have since done. This very slow arrival at correct conclusions upon the evidence of facts always before us, is scarcely a quality to take much credit for, and indeed the avowal of the change is made in a tone of apology. We apprehend that a fear of the current of public opinion leaving them behind, often prompts those who are in the position of Leaders, to make, now and then, an extraordinary exertion to overtake, or place

themselves in advance of it. To some such motive we ascribe the present Russell Manifesto; other impelling causes there may be, at one of which, at least, his lordship glances towards the conclusion of his address:—"The struggle to make bread scarce and dear, when it is clear that part, at least, of the additional price goes to increase rent, is a struggle deeply injurious to an aristocracy which (this quarrel once removed) is strong in property, strong in the construction of our Legislature, strong in opinion, strong in ancient associations, and the memory of immortal services."

This part of the argument has been stated more than once. There is something unworthy the richest aristocracy in the world being made parties in a dispute with their fellow-countrymen about the prices of food; the necessity of making it appear that high prices are a public benefit, leads them, through their advocates, into many contradictions. The seller and the buyer will never be of the same opinion as to the price; and the parties in this great dispute stand in these relative positions to each other. On one side, the Aristocracy of England, as the greatest, or, at least, the preponderating, owners of the soil, have a direct interest

in high prices for the produce of it; on the other, the People, being the consumers, have an interest equally direct in getting it at the lowest rate. Compare the wealth of the English Aristocracy with the fortunes of the Nobility of France, Spain, and Germany, and it will be at once seen how unworthy of their high position is this protracted controversy. This is one view of the question which has not yet received all the consideration it deserves; but it has evidently had much influence on the mind of Lord John Russell.

For the rest, though we may infer from the Letter that his lordship has become a convert to the principles of total abolition, yet we see nothing in it to prevent him agreeing to a moderate fixed duty—the compromise in which the controversy will most probably terminate. To go at once from the high rate of duty that may be levied under the present scale, to an importation unrestricted by no duty whatever, would be too violent a revulsion. The change may be inevitable; but if we can make it gradual, and extend it over a series of years, it will only be doing justice to those who have embarked capital in the cultivation of the land under the



DEATH OF THE WUZEER OF LAHORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

present system. Another speculation which the Letter wholly destroys, is the rumoured coalition between the Government and the Opposition. Many thought some such junction possible, if not very probable; but so direct an attack on the past and present policy of the Premier—the stinging allusions to other questions on which he has first resisted all change, and then granted all that was asked for—show the impossibility of Peel and Russell ever standing side by side in one Ministry. However extensively the Conservative Leader may have borrowed the policy of the Whigs, however close some of the opinions of Lord John Russell may border on Conservatism, there are countless memories of the past that cannot be erased, and which must for ever set a “great gulf” between them.

JOWAHIR SINGH, THE LATE WUZER OF LAHORE.

The papers by the last Indian Mail give the following interesting details of the assassination of Wuzer Jowahir Singh, at Lahore. He was shot to death by the troops on the 21st of September. The troops had, it is said, gone out to the encamping ground of Meer Meer for the ostensible purpose of preventing any damage to the town during the scenes on which they seem to have been determinedly bent. It has been stated that four chiefs had been detained by them as hostages for the fulfilment of the demand they had made, that the Ranees should bring out the Maharajah to them, accompanied, if she pleased, by Sirdar Jowahir Singh. Fukeer Noor ood-Deen, one of them, had been allowed to return to the fort on the 20th, to communicate to the Ranees the firm determination of the troops to abide by their resolution. He seems to have succeeded in his negotiation, supported by the persuasions and assurances of Rajah Lal Singh, who declared that he had ample reliance on the troops; for, towards the evening of the 21st, the Royal party issued from the fort, the Ranees first, in a well-protected palkee, and then the Maharajah, on an elephant, with his uncle (Sirdar Jowahir Singh) behind him, on the same elephant; the Wuzer was unarmed, without even his sword or shield, and carried a small parasol. These were followed by some of the Ranees' women, on elephants. The troops had, in the meantime, become impatient at the protracted delay, and the procession had scarcely got clear of the gate, when they were told that some of the battalions were approaching, with the declared intention of at once storming the fort. The consequence was, that the Maharajah's cortege soon fell in with the first of them, which happened to be the Dherah of Court Sahib. These immediately turned about, and conducted the Royal personages to their own particular encampment, close to the spot where the Maharajah's tents had been pitched, in anticipation of the visit. A salute, but not of the required number of guns, was fired. On reaching the appointed spot, the Court troops broke off, and tumultuously surrounded the several elephants. The Ranees were made to enter one of the tents, the mahout of the Maharajah's elephant was ordered to cause his charge to kneel down, and, as he seemed to hesitate, his movements were hastened by a shot in the side, which severely wounded, but did not kill him. The elephant knelt, a soldier seized the Maharajah, and carried him in his arms, either into the tent or to a little distance, when the elephant was immediately made to stand up again, and a volley of musketry was directed against Jowahir Singh. The first discharge not taking effect, the Wuzer prayed they would spare him, and seized the opportunity of a momentary pause to assure the troops that he had, at that moment, one sack full of rupees and another of golden bracelets and armlets with him, ready for distribution amongst them. This communication had an effect the reverse of what the Sirdar seemed to expect, and the firing having been forthwith renewed, the Wuzer was soon put out of his misery. Two of his principal favourites, named Chatta Baia and Baba Rattan Singh, who were following well mounted, thought to escape by the speed of their horses, but were soon overtaken and shot down. With the death of these three persons the revenge of the bloodthirsty soldiery seems to have been satisfied for the time.

It is very confidently asserted that the Ranees would never have left the Palace on this unfortunate occasion had she not been assured by Rajah Lal Singh, in the most solemn manner, that he had eight battalions in his favour, and he seems to have been so far correct in his assurances that it is generally believed that had the Court troops not made short work of the matter he would have been able to protect the Wuzer, and that the respective parties would have been engaged in a general battle. The bodies of the late Wuzer, Sirdar Jowahir Singh, and of his two fellow sufferers, were publicly burnt on the afternoon of the 22nd in the Badamee garden, which has of late been made the scene of so many frightful tragedies, and of one on the present occasion still more frightful, if possible. Three, or, according to another account of this disgusting event, four women were burnt with the bodies, and most shocking to relate, such was the disgraceful rapacity of the villainous mob surrounding the funeral pyres, that not only the more valuable ornaments of the unfortunate women, but their very clothes, were torn from off their bodies before they stepped into the fire. A number of the slaves of the Ranees, Dewan Deena Nath, Bukhshee Buggut Ram, and the Attarewallah and Kallewallah Sirdars, with a large concourse of people, attended the funeral on elephants. Rajah Gholab Singh was shortly expected in Lahore; and it was expected that either he or his nephew Jowahir Singh, younger brother of the late Sirdar Heera Singh, would be elevated to the post of Wuzer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The balls and concerts may this year calculate upon a brilliancy which for several past seasons they could not boast. A most powerful aid has been found in the arrival of the celebrated Countess de —. It is her intention to remain here for some months, and no doubt fêtes and every description of pleasure and fashion will take place at her sumptuous hotel in the Rue de la Pépinière. Who has not heard of the Countess de —, niece of that Pahlen who performed so notorious a part in the tragedy entitled “The Death of Paul the First?” Brought up in the midst of luxury—endowed with dazzling charms, the Countess enjoyed upon her entrance into society an immense fortune. One day while walking in Naples, she saw a child playing; she determined at any cost to possess it;—the bargain was soon concluded with the parents—the caprice of the wealthy Countess became in time a positive affection. The “child of Naples” was richly dowered, and united to Comte d'Arperry, aide-de-camp to the Archduke Reinier—she now enjoys almost Queenly honours in her domains in Hungary. The Countess has a passion for dowering young girls. Desiring to realize the prodigies of the Winter Palace of the Emperor of Russia, she has had erected in a few months the most magnificent hotel that can be imagined—it will be inaugurated by a grand concert. This hotel and her roubles are with her heart and hand to be placed at the disposal of a singer—an Englishman of the name of Perry; and the union is to take place, if the consent of the Emperor can be obtained. Perry is a barytone, and was vocalizing with some success at Lecco, a small Italian town. The Countess saw, listened, and loved—loved so virtuously that a marriage was proposed. This is a triumph for barytones in general, and for Perry in particular; for hitherto the tenors have beat all other voices hollow. Without, however, the consent of the Autocrat of all the Russias, the immense fortune of the Countess would be instantly confiscated. Feeling that she might ultimately be suspended on the horns of a dilemma, she has little by little placed in the French funds a sum which will at all events secure to her 160,000 francs per annum. The marriage will be solemnized here.

There is, assuredly, not a great city of Europe, where the impostors are so ingenious, or the dupes more signally stupid, than in Paris. Every week produces a new prophet—or there is an occult astrologer, who is all the rage—or some ignorant devily in the ascendant! Only last week, a system was unmasked, and a mass of folly exposed, that, one would think, was impossible in this much-boasted enlightened age. The case I allude to is one of witchcraft—witchcraft in the nineteenth century!

It appeared that the widow Obert, kept a small cake shop. She owns to the age of fifty-five, but has, beyond doubt, reached the respectable age of sixty, and her appearance is as odd as the charge made and proved against her. She is exceedingly short; her skin has the rigidity and the yellow tint of an old parchment deed; a bright, piercing, youthful eye, and a spiteful smile; in short, one of those faces which might have been handsome at seventeen. Altogether, she is a most fantastic figure. She was clothed in rusty black stuff, from head to feet. The first witness against her was an ancient crone of seventy, with a nose like the beak of a hawk, and eyebrows that formed a circumflex accent. She looked like one of the three weird sisters in Macbeth. When questioned whether she knew the widow Obert, she replied, “Yes, more to my misfortune! I've known her these eight years. She told me she was a sworn sister of a secret society, which held its meetings in the subterranean passages of the Palais Royal; that the society would be dissolved in seven years, and that I should receive for my portion sixty thousand francs. I was required to pay three hundred francs to become a sister, which I gave accordingly to the widow.”

“But what was the end of this society?”—Here the witness was much embarrassed, and after some little hesitation, mumbled out, “To save the souls of the damned! When I asked for an explication, the widow said, she dared not reveal the secret of the society, but when I pressed her, she told me all. That the King, Louis Philippe, was the President, and that Princes, Dukes, and Barons were members. In the hall of meeting there was a grand brass saucenpan, in which the guilty bodies were cast and boiled, and that when the demons came to seize the souls of the dead, Jupiter (this was the soubriquet of the widow) fought with them. The widow gave me a bouquet of flowers, which was to serve me as a sign to be known by when the society was broke up.” The next witness and dupe was a shoemaker, of about thirty years of age, with an expression of countenance very much

like a demon's sleep. It appeared that the son of the widow was his apprentice, and had told him she was a member of the Arcane Society. He had given her 250 francs to join it—first fifty, and afterwards a note of two hundred francs. She told him the object was to save souls, and that she was the president, under the name of Jupiter. He had received several letters from the secretary, which the old woman placed in the King's letter-box, and they were stamped with the words “Maison du Roi.” She did this to make him believe that the King was a member. She had cost him, besides his ready cash, upwards of two hundred dinners, a dozen promenades to the Barrières, and twelve boxes of plums, not reckoning bon-bons, &c. She made him subscribe all these things as “Tokens given to Jupiter;” and furthermore she assured him, at the breaking up of the society, that he should receive as his share of the interest, at least sixty thousand francs. Other dupes had paid similar sums as entrance money. Our amiable boiler of condemned souls was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

FRANCE.

The French papers again contain unsatisfactory accounts from Algeria. The *Albatros*, which arrived at Toulon on the 17th, from Algiers, has brought the confirmation of the fact of the tribes of the circle of Orleansville being in full insurrection. It was said at Algiers that the revolt had spread in the Dahra. A letter from Setif announces that the revolt is extending in the province of Constantine.

The alarm in the provinces of France on account of the apprehended dearth from the exportation of corn to England, appears to be on the increase. At Cherbourg, St. Malo, Dinan, and other places, serious riots have already taken place, and in other places the excitement is so great that apprehensions are entertained of an outbreak.

Matters have been much better on ‘Change this week. The panic had at length been checked. Confidence appeared returning. The Paris and Strasbourg line was adjudged by the Minister of Commerce to the united companies represented by General Cubieres on a lease of 43 years and 286 days. The Tours and Nantes line was equally adjudged to the company represented by Count de la Pinsonniere, Messrs. Mackenzie, O'Neill, and Co., on a lease of 34 years and 15 days. For the Paris and Strasbourg line there was no competition. For the Tours and Nantes line there were two bidders; namely, the Company represented by Messrs. la Pinsonniere, and the Company of Postmasters, represented by M. Dailly. The biddings were to lease the line for a number of years below the minimum (35 years) fixed by the Minister. Mr. Mackenzie proposed taking the line at a reduction of 350 days. M. Dailly proposed taking it at the maximum. M. la Pinsonniere was consequently declared the successful bidder.

The *National*, and, indeed, the whole of the Paris journals, with the exception of the *Débats*, express their belief and their hope that President Polk will plunge the United States into a war with England. Considerable apprehension on this subject prevailed on the Bourse.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—“It appears that the projected marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga with the Archduke Stephen is again abandoned. Religion is not the only obstacle, for questions of politics have also intervened. It has been shown by the London journals that this union is not seen in a favourable light in England. Observations are said to have been also made at Berlin, and, in spite of his wishes to bring this great affair to a conclusion, Prince Metternich is at last convinced that it will be attended with more inconveniences than advantages.”

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid, of the 19th, state that a grand levee was held by the Queen on that day, on the occasion of her feast. At a recent concert given at the Palace her Majesty sang the final *airlette* of “Norma” with much facility and a pleasing voice, and the Queen Mother a *duo* of “William Tell” with a performer of the Royal chapel. Letters from Cadiz and Seville announce that a considerable quantity of wheat was being exported to England from Andalusia. It was the general opinion in Madrid that no definitive arrangement of the public debt of Spain would take place before five or six months.

The *Gazette* of Madrid contains a Royal decree, elevating General Narvaez to the dignity of grandee of Spain of the first class, with the title of Duke of Valencia for himself and his successors.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon intelligence of the 19th instant. The disorganisation of society consequent on misgovernment was showing itself in the impunity of atrocious crimes, and in acts of violence and illegality inflicted on persons who had exercised their privilege as voters at the late elections in opposition to the views of Government. The prosecutions of the press were going on vigorously; two in one week against one editor, and three others hanging over him. Commerce and agriculture continued in a very depressed state, the Custom-House receipts for October being less by sixty contos than those of the same month last year. A slight earthquake was felt at Oporto on the 3rd instant.

NEW ZEALAND.—REFULSE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

In our late impression of last week, we gave a portion of the following important news from New Zealand, to the 12th of July:—Our accounts state that a third conflict had taken place between the English and some friendly natives, and the indomitable Heki's party. A body of about 500 men, composed of regulars of the 53rd and 99th Regiments, and some militia volunteers, with a party from her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, under Lieut. Philpotts, who had distinguished himself so much in the former encounter—were sent forward, with some lumbering artillery, to storm the pah of Heki, a strongly-entrenched fort with a double stockade, and so built that a six pounder could not get through the sides of the stockade. Of the artillery sent with him a clear idea is given in Col. Despard's despatch, by the narrative of the fact that they frequently upset from their own firing. Finding this armament not likely to effect a speedy reduction of the place, a gun was begged from the *Hazard*, and brought some fifteen miles to the spot, when it was found that only twenty-six rounds of ammunition had accompanied it, which, of course, were soon exhausted and not easily replenished. During its fire a daring attack was made on its position from the rear by the natives, who succeeded in dislodging a party of the friendly Maoris. They were, however, themselves immediately driven back by Major Bridge, with a detachment of the 53rd. A storming party was now, in absence of other means of attack, ordered to advance on the pah, provided with hatchets and axes for cutting away the palisading of the pah, and with ropes for pulling them down. They did so with intrepidity and ardour; but on coming up to the stockade it was found that the accessories required for entrance had all been thrown away, or left behind by those appointed to carry them. The consequence was, that after heavy loss, the forlorn hope were obliged to fall back. The detachment kept their ground before the place in spite of this repulse, and the movements began at length to take an air of greater discipline than they had hitherto worn. Some more heavy and efficient artillery was obtained from the *Hazard*, and an adequate supply of ammunition. A rising ground commanding the pah was then sought out and found, and the battery being placed on it, compelled an early evacuation of the fortlet, without the further loss of a man.

Col. Despard, in his official dispatch says:—“I trust that it will not be thought that the character of the British has been tarnished on this occasion. One-third of the men actually engaged fell in the attack; and, during the eight days that we have been engaged carrying on operations against this place, one-fourth of the whole strength of the British soldiers under my command (originally not exceeding 490) have been either killed or wounded.”

We subjoin the official report of the losses experienced by our troops:—Return of killed and wounded of the force under command of Colonel Despard, 99th Regiment, from 30th of June to the 1st of July, 1845:—

Her Majesty's ship *Hazard*.—Lieut. Philpotts killed; one seaman killed; two seamen wounded; one private of the Royal Marines killed.

Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.—Captain Grant killed; three sergeants and 11 rank and file killed; two sergeants and 33 rank and file wounded; two privates since dead.

Her Majesty's 99th Regiment.—Three sergeants and 14 rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 99th Regiment.—One sergeant and 14 rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded; five rank and file severely wounded; Lieut. Beatty, severely wounded, since dead; Lieut. John Macpherson, severely wounded; Lieut. O'Reilly, severely wounded; one sergeant and 21 rank and file wounded; two privates since dead.

Volunteers (Blenheim).—Four rank and file wounded; Mr. Henry Clerk, interpreter to the force, severely wounded.

The names of the non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded, as yet known, are as follow:—

Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.—Killed: Sergeants Halliday, Morrow, and Andrew Wilson; Corporal William Stewart; Privates Davis, Claxton, Punchett, Goodrum, Fisher, Norton, Reynolds, Payne, Sutton, Doherty, Leech, Molloy, and Anderson. Two sergeants and 33 rank and file wounded, names not yet reported.

Her Majesty's 99th Regiment.—Killed: Grenadiers—Sergeant Thomas Todd; Privates Martin, Moran, John Hill, William Watson, William Pope, and John Macgrath. Light Company—George Maher, John Noble, James Hughes, John Eaton, Patrick Hicken, Henry Mosely, James Stock, and Benjamin Heath. Wounded: Grenadiers—James Crane, Hugh Dowse, Jacob Edmonds, Michael Farren, Robert Hughes, Henry Spencer, William Swan, Hector McCormick. Light Company—Sergeants Mailey Thomas and Bradley Martin; Privates William Bridges, Thomas Crawley, David Mark, Thomas Comiers, Andrew Duncan, Patrick Flynn, and Duncan Murray.

The following additional particulars of this melancholy affair are taken from the *Sydney Star* of the 1st of August.

After publishing the despatches from Col. Despard, the *Star* continues:—The names of the killed and wounded of the non-commissioned officers as yet known are as follows:—

The 53rd Regiment.—Killed: Sergeants Halliday, Morrow, and A. Wilson; Corporal William Stewart; Privates Davis, Claxton, Punchett, Goodrum, Fisher, Norton, Reynolds, Payne, Sutton, Doherty, Leech, Molloy, and Anderson. Two sergeants and thirty-three rank and file wounded.

The 99th Regiment.—Killed: Grenadiers—Sergeant Todd, Martin, Moran, J. Hill, Watson, Pope, Macgrath, Maher, Noble, Hughes, Eaton, Hicken, Mosely, Stocks, and Heath. Wounded: Crane, Dowse, Edmonds, Farren, R. Hughes, Spencer, Swan, McCormack, Thomas Marten, Bridges, Crawley, Mark, Comiers, Duncan, Flynn, and Murray.

Ensign O'Reilly's wound is of a very severe nature, being in the elbow, and if amputation is avoided, the power of bending it is destroyed. Lieutenant Johnson had an excessively narrow escape; a ball struck the peak of his cap, the edge of which caused it to glance off; Major M'Pherson's wound is in a fleshy part of the thigh, and it is rather singular that Captain Grant had only a moment before he was shot struck off with his sword the head of a New Zealander. His death occurred just as he was entering the second palisade, and it is singular that before the action he had a presentiment that he would be shot.

The chief Nopera, or Noble, of the Rarawa tribe, who had joined the stanch

ally of the British, Waka, had had his wife surprised and taken prisoner by some of Heki's party, and then most barbarously murdered by them, and her body cut in pieces.

By the 10th of the month, some guns and ammunition having been got from her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, then, and then only, it seems a hill was discovered which overlooked the fortress; and then, after so much blood had been spilt, so many barbarities and atrocities at which the life-blood curdles within us, was the cannon got to where it ought to have been before a shot was fired, and the path taken.

The account further adds, that four pieces of cannon had been taken, the contents, with some potatoes, of the pah, and that Heki's colours have been secured; and a postscript, dated the 14th, three days before the *Velocity's* sailing, announces the troops having returned to Waimate, the missionary station, where they were tolerably housed and comfortable.

The accounts given of Heki were, that his forces had been divided by a part proceeding to a pah twenty miles to the southward; and which, being situate on a mountain, was almost inaccessible, and was being fortified with every possible strength. This was to be his place of retreat, and rallying point for the disaffected natives, as well as the traitorous Europeans who were supposed to have joined his standard.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Beyrout of the 1st inst. state, that the Reis Effendi was successfully proceeding with the disarmament of Lebanon, and that the small district of Hasbayeh, in the south, where a number of Druse chiefs were congregated, was the only portion of the mountains into which the Turkish troops had not yet penetrated. This is in direct contravention of the understanding of the Porte and the Five Great Powers.

The Grand Duke of Modena is shortly expected to arrive at Vienna. The visit of his Imperial Highness to the Austrian capital, is to renew the negotiations relative to the long-spoken-of matrimonial alliance of the Duke de Bordeaux and one of the Princesses of Modena. The Duchess de Berri came expressly to Vienna on the 7th inst., in order personally to invite the members of the Imperial Family to the marriage festivities of her daughter Mademoiselle, and the hereditary Prince of Lucca. The Duchess, after dining at the Imperial Palace, left the same evening on her return to Frohsdorf.

Letters from Brussels of the 20th state that M. Nothomb was that morning struck with two fits of apoplexy, and that his life was in imminent danger.

A letter from Dresden of the 14th says:—“After the address was voted by the Second Chamber it was sent to the Upper one, to see if it met with its approbation. A committee was immediately appointed to examine it. Yesterday it sent in its report, proposing to alter the 14th paragraph thus:—‘The Chambers hope that the voice of Saxony will induce the Diet to preserve the integrity of the German country against all attacks, and to gain the confidence of the German people by developing the principle promised in the Federal Compact.’”

Papers of Sept. 18 have been received from Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope. The frontier was quieter, but the farmers were still moving for more adequate protection.

The *Prague Gazette*, in announcing the death of a M. Ledekauer, an Israelite merchant, at the age of 71, states that about 50 years ago he arrived in that city on foot, without money; but, by force of industry and economy, had since acquired a fortune of nearly 6,000,000. (£240,000), the greater part of which he has bequeathed for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, and commerce and manufactures, and for the relief of the unfortunate of all nations. About 2,500,000. (£100,000) have fallen to the benevolent institutions of the principal towns of Bohemia.

A Correspondent writes from Bayonne that the line of telegraphs between Madrid and Irun will soon be completed, only one of the requisite stations remaining unfinished. The system will, it is said, be so simple, that a dispatch may be transmitted between the two points in less than two hours, the distance being about 220 miles English.

A letter from St. Petersburg says:—“Trade is increasing amongst the savage tribes of the Caucasus, particularly on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, inhabited by the most warlike tribes. A few days back an Imperial Order was published at Noworossiysk to establish on that coast a customs' station. The tariff published in the month of Dec., 1844, for the trade of the Kuban, and in the seaport of Suham Kale, was to serve as the basis of dues to be levied. The natives may introduce salt freely along the coast on observing the rules of exchange adopted with tribes of the mountain.”

The *Observateur d'Avernes* (Belgium) says:—“We hasten to publish the following discovery, which may be very useful to farmers and others who are fearful of wanting means to plant potatoes for the next crop:—‘M. Jacques Vileum, formerly in the army, now a tailor at Valenciennes, having perceived that damaged potatoes put from the shoot, the idea occurred to him of planting some in his cellar, in sand mixed with ashes. These potatoes have all put forth regerm shoots, and have produced a quantity of potatoes of very good quality, already of the size of small eggs, which will serve admirably to plant for the next year's crop.’”

A letter from Hanover, dated Nov. 18, says:—“The King has been indisposed, and kept his bed for four days, but is now quite recovered, and has been out in his carriage. The tender affection of his Majesty for his little grandson is a general subject of conversation, and numerous anecdotes are related of it. Thus his Majesty lately gave him a set of six beautiful cream-coloured horses, from the royal mews, with which the infant Prince, only seven weeks old, is driven out every day.”

According to authentic accounts from Posen, 25 persons were arrested there on the 8th November, under strong suspicion of dangerous treasonable intrigues, but, with the exception of a bookseller, mostly belonging to the lower class of the community. The insurrection was intended to explode in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in which all the Poles were expected to take part.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Cabinets of Vienna, Rome, and Naples, have addressed to the English Government fresh remonstrances against the facilities afforded to political refugees at Malta, and in the Ionian Islands, in their criminal enterprises against the tranquillity of the Italian states.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the allied French and English squadrons had forced the entry of the Uruguay and of the Parana. Guari-baldi, commander of the Monte Videan forces, had occupied the island Martin Garcia, which commanded the mouth of the Uruguay, and which was looked upon as one of the most important military positions in South America. A portion of the squadron had ascended the Uruguay, and was to occupy the neighbouring islands of Monte Video on the river.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, at their weekly meeting on Tuesday week, unanimously voted the freedom of the city to Sir Charles Napier, who, it seems, is at present on a visit to the Scottish metropolis.

The Opening of the Diet of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on the 12th inst., with the accustomed formalities. A proposition made by the Committee of the States for the suppression of gambling houses and lotteries was read *pro forma*. The Secretary was then appointed. The office of this functionary is important, his duties being analogous to those of President in other legislative assemblies.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a private letter from Moscow, which states that the Emperor of Russia has lately issued an order forbidding the masters of establishments in which work is carried on night and day from employing children under the age of 12 years between midnight and six o'clock, A.M., seeing that it is too severe a trial for that tender age. Any infringement of this order is to be visited with severe punishment.

Accounts from Ancona, of the 14th inst., state that the large purchases of grain lately made by English merchants in the Legations, had created much discontent in the country. It was even feared that fatal collisions would ensue. At Rimini the people seized several boats laden with wheat for the Ancona market, and unloaded them by force. On other points the population manifested much discontent, and a firm determination to oppose the embarkation of corn. Ancona was then perfectly tranquil, and exhibited considerable commercial activity.

“We learn by a letter from Tahiti,” says the *Courier du Haere*, “that the English Admiral, Sir G. Seymour, has had a long conference with Admiral Hamelin, on the amount of indemnity to be paid to Mr. Pritchard. Two persons have been appointed by each of the Admirals to value the pharmacy and other property that belonged to the missionary. The whole of these effects are, according to the acknowledgment of the English themselves, not worth more than 20,000*l*.”

A Brest letter represents that port full of activity, orders having been received to prepare for sea three gun-brigs, believed to be destined for La Plata. A battalion of marines and two companies of artillery are also about to be embarked in the frigates *Syrène*, *Proserpine*, *Caravane*, *Isère*, and *Loire*, to the Antilles, the garrison of which they are to reinforce. The ships of the Senegal Squadron are waiting only for fine weather to take their departure. The *Phoque* has returned considerably damaged by the weather that she had encountered.

A few days ago sixty tons of potatoes, apparently sound and good, were shipped at Perth for London; and, by the time they arrived in the Thames, the odour which they emitted was intolerable. The whole cargo, worth about £500, was completely destroyed; and the stench arising from them was so great that the Conservator of the Thames found it necessary to compel the captain of the vessel to take them back below Gravesend, where they were thrown into the water.

The Duchess Angoulême has resolved to leave Frohsdorf, to pass the winter at Vienna, where she will occupy a part of the hotel of the Countess Esterhazy, her dearest friend and foster sister, who was brought up with her at Versailles.

THE LATE VISCOUNTESS CANTERBURY.—On Saturday last, the mortal remains of the deceased Viscountess were finally deposited in the crypt of Clifton church. The funeral was conducted as privately as possible. Viscount Canterbury, the Hon. Henry Manners Sutton, M.P., Mr. Sanderson, M.P., and Captain H. Purves, were the mourners on the melancholy occasion.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

OPENING OF THE MACCLESFIELD RAILWAY.—Monday was a grand day for this town and neighbourhood, and great were the rejoicings on the occasion of opening the Railway to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. At eleven o'clock in the morning a special train of carriages left the Macclesfield station amidst great cheering, the hills and approaches to the line being completely crowded with people, and arrived at Manchester in thirty-seven minutes, the distance being seventeen miles. At Manchester they were met by the Directors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and a numerous party of gentlemen, and, at a quarter past two they returned to Macclesfield. The train and visitors were saluted with loud cheers upon their arrival at the station.

BRIGHTON AND CHELTENHAM.—On Tuesday a meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held, for the purpose of considering the proposed breaking up of the Company, and circumstances connected therewith. The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the position of the Company, stated that the amount of paid-up deposits was £13,277 10s.; the liabilities were £6500. Assuming all the directors and provisional committee to have paid their ratio of loss upon seventy-five shares, such ratio would be 10s. per share. Sir William White, a member of the Stock Exchange, said that he had sold 400 shares to the brokers of the Company, and they now refused to deliver him scrip for the shares so sold. Another shareholder said he knew of 700 shares being sold to the broker of the Company, yet it was now denied by the company that they had anything to do with the purchase of shares. Mr. Harrison proposed the appointment of a committee to take such steps as might be deemed desirable, with the view of getting information in reference to the subject for which the meeting had been convened. The resolution was then put and carried, and seven gentlemen appointed to form the committee.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN COUNTRIES.—A meeting of the proprietors of this Company took place on Wednesday. Mr. Kennard presided, and stated that they had had several meetings with the directors of the Eastern Counties line, and the result was that they had altered the terms proposed at the last meeting, and they now offered to the Northern and Eastern proprietors two new shares of £20 each in the new capital of £4,500,000, which was to be raised by the Eastern Counties, for each share of £50 of the Northern and Eastern capital; and that those proprietors of the latter Company who would not agree to these terms, shall have 6 per cent. guaranteed to them on their present stock, besides being entitled to a rateable division in the surplus net profits for an additional dividend; and that in the event of the Act of Parliament for an extension to York not being obtained, the deposits on the New Extension Shares would be returned without deduction, but without interest. These terms were agreed to.

NEW LINES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.—From an elaborate compilation of the new lines for England and Wales, 630 in number, contained in Bradshaw's Railway Gazette, we transfer the following summary:—

The entire number of bills from England and Wales for the next session is	630
The number of bills from established companies for branches, extensions, leaseings, amalgamations, &c., is	258
The new projects, the capital for which has been ascertained, amount to	280
The new projects, the capital for which has not been ascertained, amount to	92
Making the grand total of	630
The capital ascertained to be sought by the new projects amounts to	£258,000,000
The deposits sought in the first instance by the above amount to	22,365,140
The deposits, which must be 10 per cent. on the entire capital, have yet to be increased to	25,800,900
Making (in addition to the preliminary expenses) a further call of deposits necessary to the extent of	3,435,760

NEW RAILWAYS.

Very few New Railways have lately been announced. The principal are the following:—

THE EXETER GREAT WESTERN.—The Directors of the Great Western Company have announced a new line, to be called "The Exeter Great Western Railway," being a line between Yeovil and Exeter, and between Bridport and Exeter, with branches to Sidmouth and Chard. The object of the proposed undertaking is to unite the city of Exeter with the towns of Yeovil and Bridport, as forming part of the great integral scheme for making the best direct Railway communication from the Metropolis through Exeter to the important seaports and harbours in the British Channel, as well as completing the chain of south coast communication from the ports of Dover, Portsmouth, and Southampton, to Exeter, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

EXETER, TAVISTOCK, AND BODMIN.—The preliminary announcement states that, amongst the numerous projects recently brought forward for connecting important towns and districts in England by means of railways, no direct line of communication from Exeter to Tavistock, and thence to Bodmin, has attracted the attention of the public. The proposed line is to commence in the city of Exeter, proceeding by or near to Moreton Hampstead, and throwing out a branch to Ashburton in its course across the forest of Dartmoor. It will then pursue a direct line to Tavistock; and, passing by or near Callington and Liskeard, will terminate at Bodmin. Capital £1,400,000, in 50,000 shares.

ST. KITT'S.—Only a preliminary notice has yet been given. Capital £100,000, in £20 shares. This line is fifteen miles long and four broad. It has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the south-west parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The engineer's report upon the scheme is likely to prove a curious document.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, EDINBURGH, AND (DIRECT) GLASGOW JUNCTION.—The full details of this line are now before the public. Capital £15,000, in £20 shares. Mr. Millar, of Edinburgh, is the engineer-in-chief; and Mr. Green, the acting engineer.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY SHARE APPLICANTS.—The present gloomy state of the Railway Market, and the suspicion and distrust which, from recent exposures, justly attend even the most respectably supported of the recent projects, are in themselves a sufficient excuse for applicants refusing to pay the deposits on allotments in the new projects applied for under a different state of things, and, at the time of application, with a *bona fide* intention of taking up the shares. But it appears that some of the companies are resolved to try a new scheme in order to obtain the money of applicants; and, as a specimen of this scheme, we subjoin the following circular, which, we think, does not require a single word of comment:—"Direct London, Portsmouth, and Chichester, and Direct Portsmouth and Chatham Railway Company. 1A, Adelphi-terrace, Strand. Sir,—Your application for shares in the above Company having been submitted to the Committee, they allotted to you the number mentioned in the allotment in the letter of allotment, dated the 11th inst., which I forwarded to you, and it not appearing from the bankers' returns that you have paid the deposit required of you thereon, I am directed to inform you that you are held responsible for the amount of deposit you undertook to pay, and to request you, on or before the 28th inst., to pay the same into one of the bankers of the Company. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. C. Sommers, Secretary."

RETURN OF RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—The subject of the return of Railway deposits begins to excite considerable attention. The *Chronicle* says—"The provisional directors must either go forward to Parliament, and apply for authority to construct their works next session, or repay the deposits. We shall not readily believe that the promoters of *bona fide* schemes will hesitate to adopt one or other of these courses. It may be true that no specific time is named for obtaining authority to construct the works, but all parties believed that it would be applied for in the next session; and if this be not done, there seems to be a change of circumstances so grave and important as to render it advisable to re-consider what has been done, and either to renew the contracts, or to dissolve them. If, in place of following this course, provisional committees should think fit to keep things secret, and to hold their scrip-holders at defiance—should refuse either to return the deposits, or to go forward to Parliament, we doubt whether they will find themselves benefited in the end, for the inevitable consequences of such proceedings will be to involve the whole in ruinous litigation."

THAMES VALLEY RAILWAY.—We hear that the Committee have come to the resolution of returning the deposits in full to the shareholders, and that the engineer and solicitor have resolved to make no charge for their services. It is said that the members of the Committee will each put down £10 to pay the other expenses, which it is expected will clear them off. If this be true, it is highly creditable to all concerned.

MR. HUDSON AND THE GAUGES.—The Broad and Narrow Gauge Commission examined Mr. Hudson on Saturday. Mr. Hudson is a strenuous advocate of the narrow gauge, on the plea of economy, and he affirms that it possesses all the capabilities, as regards safety and speed, of the broad gauge.

METROPOLITAN TERMINI.—The Fleet Prison or Farringdon Market having been selected as the most complete terminal extension of the lines north and west of the Metropolis, it now becomes a question of selection of a point which will form a cardinal complement for the southern and eastern, including also the southern and western lines. Among the notices appearing in the *London Gazette*, is that of the West-end and Southern Counties. The site selected for a terminus appears to be Lancaster Place, extended to the Strand, covering the unoccupied open area and wharf frontage extending to the Savoy. The crossing of Waterloo bridge by railway, though apparently holding out so great a facility, has nevertheless been accompanied by considerable difficulty. The mode by which it is proposed to cross Waterloo-bridge by the above Company is simple and easily accomplished, and will by no means destroy either the beauty of the bridge, or interfere with the present traffic across it. A point more central for approach from the northern and western districts of the Metropolis could scarcely be selected, and the line, in operation, would render the present structure comparatively remunerating to the shareholders. There are now no means of crossing the Thames for railway purposes without involving the construction of a competing bridge for carriage traffic, since Hungerford, on the suspension principle, can only be rendered available as an approach for foot passengers.

SCOTCH RAILWAYS.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN.—Operations have been commenced at several places along the line, between Dundee and Burntisland. A great influx of labourers is expected to take place immediately, and an additional force to be appointed.

ABERDEEN.—Messrs. Macdonald and Leslie have been the successful contractors for the bridge across the Dee at Polmuir, for the Aberdeen Railway, and for the great viaduct entering the city. They commence operations immediately.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

BELFAST AND INNIISKILLIN COMPANY.—The promoters of this project have abandoned it for the present, in consequence of the nonpayment of the deposits. The promoters have acted very honourably in returning the full amount of the deposit-money received.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION—NAVAN BRANCH.—Peter Eckersley, and R. D. Kane, Esqrs., assisted by Mr. Bunting, resident engineer, commenced, on Monday week, an inspection of the Navan Branch of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, for the purpose of making arrangements with the proprietors and occupiers for the purchase of the land required for the line. They were received in the most cordial spirit by the proprietors and occupiers, and succeeded in effecting amicable arrangements with several of them.—*Irish Railway Gazette*.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.—This line is to be commenced immediately, and the contract for the first six miles—from Kilkenny to Bennet's bridge—has been given to Mr. Joseph Wright, of Rose Inn-street, whose tender was considerably lower than that of any other person seeking for the contract.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY ROUND PARIS.—This line, projected with the object of uniting all the other Railways to Paris, now occupies much attention. The following are some particulars of the plan:—It proceeds eastward to join the Rouen Railway with the line to the Belgian frontier and to Orleans. The length of this section is 15,328 metres, and the estimated expense for the two lines of rails 8,500,000 francs, or 512,000 francs per kilometre. The line then unites the Orleans railway with that of Versailles (left bank), the length being 6221 metres, and the estimated expense 3,300,000 francs, or 530,000 francs per kilometre. In order to pass the western hill of La Bièvre, a gradient of one centimetre per metre in a distance of 1370 metres will be necessary. The works of art are composed of a tunnel of 770 metres under the hill of Inry; of two viaducts, one upon the Bièvre, and the other over a common road; of two bridges upon the routes royales, No 7 and No 20; of a viaduct upon the road des Bœufs; of seven passages level with the Railway, and other works of minor importance. The portion comprised between the two Versailles lines, which completes this "belt" Railway, will cross the Seine at the Pont-du-Jour at Auteuil, making use of a portion of the Bois de Boulogne. No serious opposition has been made to this line in the *enquêtes* opened concerning it.

PROJECTED RAILWAY IN PARIS.—Plans for an interior Paris Railway have been proposed. According to the project deposited at the Hôtel de Ville, the Rouen Railway would be united with the terminus of the Northern line by a Railway which would follow the exterior boulevard, then from the terminus would descend to the Marché des Innocents, to proceed from thence towards the Porte St. Martin, when there would be a branch to the Place de la Bastille, and the head of the Lyons line. Amongst the suggested improvements of this place is one which consists in carrying the line along the Canal St. Martin upon a viaduct of brickwork or masonry. This line would cross the Seine on the outside of the Octroi Wall, so as to attain the magazines of Bercy, and employ one of the bridges situate upon the Seine.

BELGIAN AND CONTINENTAL DIRECT.—This line is about eighty miles in length, from Termonde, in the Scheldt, to the frontier of France. Capital £1,200,000, in £20 shares. No further details have yet been given.

DIFFES TO ABBEVILLE.—The surveys of this line and Eu are nearly terminated. The locality of the terminus of St. Valéry is decided on; it is to be placed at the extremity of the Anay, in the centre of the town. On quitting St. Valéry the line proceeds to Eu, almost in a direct line, without any other difficulty of ground, but one tunnel under La Motte-Croix-au-Bailly. The whole line has been already roughly staked out.

SAXO-SILESIA LINE.—This Railway was opened on the 17th of this month. The Directors, all the State Ministers, as well as the Members of the Upper House of Legislature, amongst whom was Prince John, witnessed the ceremony.

STUTTGARD AND ESSLINGEN.—The Railway from Stuttgart to Esslingen was opened on the 20th inst.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS.—The following official notice has been issued from the Horse Guards, relative to the affray which took place in September last, at Hounslow Barracks, of which we gave an account at the time:—The Commander-in-Chief having considered it his duty to order a court of inquiry to assemble, in order to inquire into the transactions which occurred in the 4th Dragoons, on the 28th September last, desires that the report of the Court may be published in the General Orders of the army. He entreats the commanding officers of regiments to draw the attention of the officers under their command, respectively, to the evil consequences resulting from the practice of gymnastic exercises after the mess dinner. The mess dinner of the officers of a regiment cannot be deemed a private convivial meeting, considering the interest which has been manifested by the public authorities in promoting its comfort and respectability; and considering that it is not unusually attended by officers and by private gentlemen of character, and respectable on account of their rank and station (whether professional or social) or age, it is desirable that conduct or practices should be avoided in which men of that description cannot take part, and that nothing should pass which is otherwise than usual in the societies of persons of that description; and, indeed, that at all times and under all circumstances, gymnastic exercises, wrestling, and boxing, by officers, and such practices of youths in colleges and schools, rather than of men entrusted with the command of soldiers by commission of their Sovereign, should be discontinued, excepting strictly in private; and that no officer or gentleman should ever think of raising his hand against another. The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking, by the use of pipes, cigars, or cheroots, has now become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication, occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tipping by those who acquire the habit; and he entreats officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess-rooms of their several regiments, and in the adjoining apartments, and to discourage the practice among the officers of junior rank in their regiments. Lieutenant Kirwan is released from his arrest, and to return to the performance of his duty. By command of the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.—JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—We can state as a fact that a naval officer, high in command, has been privately engaged in taking measurements of the large steamers under mail contract service with Her Majesty's Government, and with orders to report immediately to the Admiralty on their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre. The large steamers forming the fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company, also the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, together with the *Great Britain* and *Great Western*, are said to have been quietly but officially inspected. A naval officer, well acquainted with the coast of America, has been summoned to London, to give information to the Admiralty. Such a combined force as these numerous and powerful ships would form, independent of the regular steamers of war, would be one of the strongest ever seen on the ocean. The West India Company's ships alone are twelve in number, and of about 1,200 tons burden each.—*Liverpool Times*.

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL AT PORTSMOUTH ON LIEUT. DUNBAR, R.M.—The sentence of the military court-martial held on Second Lieut. G. T. Dunbar, of the Royal Marine corps, has been approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and has been read before the members of the court, Colonel Jones, the commandant, and the officers of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery assembled in the mess-room. "The prisoner, Mr. G. T. Dunbar, was tried for having been drunk, and guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, on the 30th of October last. The sentence of the Court is, that the charge of being drunk is proved; but the Court acquit Mr. Dunbar of that part charging him with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman. The Court therefore admonish Mr. Dunbar to be more careful in the use of spirituous liquors as a medicine in future." Mr. Dunbar has returned to his duty.

THE FETTERS ON BOARD THE "MISSOURI."—The following explanation of the affair of the fetters found in the wreck of the United States steamer *Missouri* in the Bay of Gibraltar, is given by the *New York Courier*:—"Vessels of war, upon leaving port, no matter under what circumstances or upon what errand, always go prepared for a state of war. They are always provided with the weapons for an actual conflict, and with all the implements which such a conflict, and its result, may demand. A vessel, moreover, on going forth with the prospect or possibility of an engagement, always counts upon a victory. She expects to win the battle, and she therefore always goes prepared to secure the prisoners, whom she expects to take. This is a regulation which, we feel safe in saying, prevails in every navy in the world. It has always obtained in the British navy, and their books of allowance, as well as ours, designate the provisions in this respect made for each class of their vessels. In the American service the complement of iron for a ship of the line, is 200 hand irons or Landcuffs, and 100 fetters, or leg-irons; the complement for a steam frigate of the class of the *Missouri*, which carries 8 guns and 2 swivels, mounted, and was pierced for 24, is 150 fetters and 300 handcuffs. The fact that the complement for a frigate is greater than the complement for a ship of the line, notwithstanding its size, number of men, &c., are less, shows clearly that the irons are intended, not mainly to be used upon the crew in case of mutiny, but for prisoners taken in battle, as it is supposed a steam frigate like the *Missouri* will take more than a ship of the line. The *Missouri* was provided with her complement of irons, as indeed with the other arms and munitions of war; and these are the irons that have been taken from the wreck."

MEMORIAL OF DR. WATTS.

On Tuesday, a most interesting ceremony took place at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington; namely, the inauguration of a fine Statue of Dr. Watts, the author of the well-known "Hymns," erected by subscription in Abney-park Cemetery. Alderman Kelly was in the chair; and amongst a very numerous assemblage were Mr. T. Hankey, the banker; the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Rev. Dr. Phillipp, of Maberly Chapel; the Rev. Mr. Aveling, M.A., of Kingsland-road; the Rev. Thomas Binney, of the Welsh-house Chapel; the Rev. Mr. Decker, and other ministers well known in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, besides several of the students connected with the College at Highbury.

The proceedings of the day were opened with a hymn, after which Alderman Kelly, Mr. Hankey, and the Rev. Dr. Morrison addressed the meeting. The ceremonial indoors having terminated, the numerous party passed into the cemetery to view the statue, which stands about the centre of the grounds. It consists of a full-length figure of Dr. Watts in his ecclesiastical costume, standing on a pedestal of Portland stone. (The above Statue was engraved in No. 177 of our Journal.) On the side facing Abney Chapel is the following inscription:—

"In memory of
ISAAC WATTS, D.D.

In testimony of the high and lasting esteem in which his Character and Writings were held
In the great Christian community by whom the English language is spoken.
Of his Psalms and Hymns, it may be predicted, in his own words—
'Ages unborn will make his songs
The joy and labour of their tongues.'
He was born at Southampton, July 17th, 1674,
And died November 25th, 1748,
After a residence of 36 years in the mansion of
Sir Thomas Abney, Bart., then standing on these grounds.
Erected by public subscription.

E. W. BAILL, R.A."

During the proceedings a liberal collection was made.

GALLANT DEFEAT OF MALAY PIRATES ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.

We have received from a Correspondent at Hong-Kong a very interesting account of an expedition of her Majesty's fleet against some Malay pirates, on the coast of the island of Borneo, on the 10th and 19th of August last. We subjoin a narrative of the affair from our Correspondent, who is an officer on board the fleet.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have much pleasure in enclosing you a sketch of a battle that was fought on the 19th August, 1845, up the Malados river, between the boats of her Majesty's ships *Agincourt*, *Vestal*, *Dadalus*, *Wolverine*, *Cruiser*, and *Vizen*, in all twenty boats, and near 500 men belonging to the squadron, under the command of Sir T. Cochrane, Rear-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief, and the fort of Schriff Osman, a well-known daring Arab pirate, whose terrible piracies have paralysed the commerce of the seas round the northern portion of Borneo.

The pirates were commanded by 10 Arabs, who had 100 men each, under their respective commands, the whole under the immediate direction of Osman, who was plainly seen controlling, with consummate coolness and courage, the line of his batteries—four 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, three 9-pounders, two 6-pounders—all long iron guns, bore upon the boats lying at the boom—besides twenty-two brass guns, that fortified other portions of his defences, but did not bear upon the boats. His flags were shot away, but were immediately re-hoisted. The boom was admirably secured, and foiled all efforts for fifty minutes, during which both sides were firing. As soon as the boats managed to get past the booms, only two guns more were fired, and firing ceased on both sides.

The great loss the enemy had suffered—their leaders, five of whom were dead or desperately wounded, and the remainder having fled—convinced them that victory was hopeless, and deserted in all directions. A few of the more daring, in bringing off the last of their wounded and dead, were shot down by the marines and seamen. Spoils of every description were found; and, in one hour, the village and forts for a mile up were wrapt in flames. Thirty proas were burnt, and two very fine ones on the stocks, two magazines of powder, and houses filled with camphor, china ware, English manufactured goods, French prints, and splendid timber were found and fired in every direction. Several slaves effected their escape. They had orders to pitch the enemy's dead into the river as fast as they fell, or carry them away to the jungle, the Illaloon pirates considering it a great disgrace to leave their bodies in the hands of an enemy.

On the 8th of August, 1845, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, with his flag hoisted on board H. M. steam vessel *Vizen*, preceded up the River Borneo, on a ceremonious visit to the Sultan of Brani, with the Hon. E. I. Company's steam-vessels *Nemesis* and *Pluto*. On his Excellency's arrival it was made known to him that a rebel chief, by name Pangaran Usop, had fortified his house, and, by a continued system of annoyance, contrived to keep not only the peaceful inhabitants of Brani in constant dread, but the very Sultan himself in fear for his authority. On Sunday, 10th of August, a meeting having taken place between the Sultan and Usop, it was judged necessary by his Excellency to declare hostilities on the part of the Sultan; and, the two smaller steamers having been so stationed as to take the enemy's quarters in flank, fire was opened, first by the *Vizen* with a view to the intimidation of the pirates, by her firing a 32 pound shot through the roof of the principal house, and then continued without cessation for fifty minutes. The first shot was returned instantly by the rebels, with six or eight guns, which, from the report made, must have been of considerable calibre—the shot passing over the *Vizen* steam-vessel, and falling harmlessly into the buildings on the opposite side of the river, which had been long previously evacuated by the panic-stricken inhabitants.

When the firing had ceased, a boat from the *Vizen* was sent, by the Commander-in-Chief's directions, to take possession of Pangaran Usop's house—the marines and small arm-men of the squadron having been previously landed for the purpose of intercepting any fugitives. Possession was taken of the house and adjoining buildings, and twenty-one pieces of cannon were seized upon the occasion, which latter were immediately delivered to the Sultan, who declined receiving them, stating they were legally the spoils of the British. Several articles of European and even English manufacture were observed in this man's house, which would have given ample testimony of the nature of his avocations had such been required.

On the 11th the vessels proceeded down the river, and, having cut wood as fuel for the steamers, the fleet proceeded for the Bay of Mallada, on the north-west coast of Borneo, where, it was understood, a noted pirate, Sheriff Housman, had taken his abode. This man, a half-bred Arab, had succeeded in obtaining, over the poorer classes, an immense influence, having employed a large capital in the most nefarious manner by investing it in boats, arms, ammunition, &c., for the purpose of the less powerful and influential tribes carrying on their only trade—a diabolical piracy.

On the 19th of August, the boats of the squadron, under the command of Captain Talbot of the *Vestal*, proceeded up the river, and, on arriving at the town, found the immediate approach to it effectually stopped by a large spar being placed across the river, and secured by a chain cable (European) being wound round it, and secured to two trees at the water's edge on each side of the river by iron clamps. On this occasion, the guns from a twelve gun battery being laid for this boom, or spar, the destruction caused by the enemy's fire was immense. The thwarting of the boats crowded with marines, presented a fatal mark to the guns of the Malays, already trained for this spot. At the first shot, two men were killed and three wounded, in one boat. A party were employed trying to cut a passage through the large spar before alluded to; in performing which service Mr. Leonard Gibbard, senior mate of H.M.S. *Wolverine*, was mortally wounded, having received a grape shot in the chest. In twenty minutes a passage was formed sufficiently large to admit of one boat passing the barrier, which was done one by one, under a terrifically galling fire from the twelve-gun battery in the flank, and a stockade of three guns in front. A landing being at length obtained, the slaughter commenced, and the absurdity of an irregular body of men attempting to make a stand against a corps of regular disciplined troops, was here very perceptible. The infuriated beings fell like grass, their chief standing to the last on a wing of one of the principal embrasures, amid the fire of about 300 Marines, with an apparent degree of physical bravery worthy of a better cause; he received a shot at last through the neck, and was borne by his comrades from the scene of action.

It would be no easy task to compute the loss on the part of the enemy, but from the statements of two prisoners it was understood to have been immense, for it appeared they (who were slaves) had been employed for upwards of five hours throwing dead bodies in the river.

The loss on the part of the English was as follows:—

H.M.S. *Agincourt*.—Two marines, and three seamen, killed. Lieutenant Heard slightly, one marine slightly, and two seamen severely, wounded.

H.M.S. *Vestal*.—One marine killed. Mr. Pyne (second master) badly, and one marine slightly, wounded.

Dadalus.—Two seamen killed, and one seaman dangerously wounded (subsequently dead).

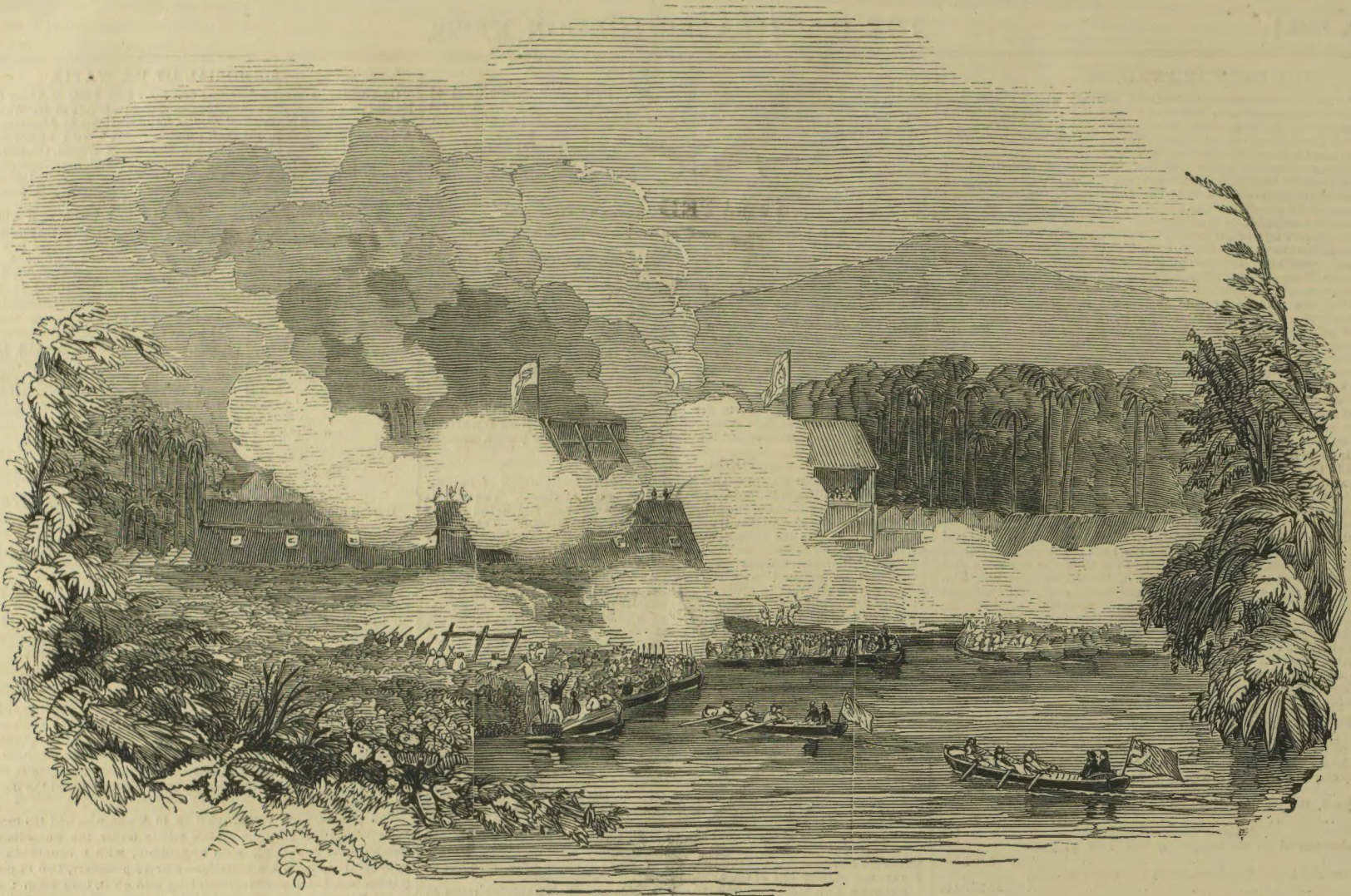
Vizen.—One seaman severely, and two seamen slightly, wounded.

Cruiser.—Two seamen slightly wounded.

Wolverine.—Mr. Leonard Gibbard, mate, mortally wounded, and one marine severely.

On the following day the boats were despatched again up the river for the purpose of burning the town and disabling the guns of the enemy, under the command of Captain Gifford, of the *Vizen*. On this occasion a poor woman and an infant child (who had been slaves in the household of Sheriff Housman), were discovered; the woman was severely wounded, having received a musket bullet through the elbow joint, rendering amputation necessary; she was taken on board one of H. M. ships, and subsequently departed for Borneo, with Mr. Brooks, the English Rajah of the Sarawak territory, and Captain Bethune, C.B., R.N.

The following version is from the *Friend of China* of the 17th of September:—The proceedings of the fleet at Borneo have been of a much more



THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S ATTACK ON THE BORNEO PIRATES.

serious nature than we were at first aware of. It appears that, after their departure from Singapore, the squadron under command of the Rear Admiral, having on board Mr. Brooks and Captain Bethune, proceeded to

Borneo Proper, for the purpose of ratifying the treaty made with the Sultan for the cession of Pulo Laboan. The Sultan declared that he was willing that the treaty should be ratified, but expressed great alarm from the oppo-

sition of some of the Chiefs, or Rajahs. One chief of consequence had fortified his house, and the natives were of opinion that he would successfully oppose any force sent against him by the Rear Admiral. A few shot from the *Vixen*, *Nemesis*, and *Pluto*, quickly destroyed the fortification, and its defenders fled, leaving trophies for the conquerors in the shape of dead and wounded goats, pigs and dogs. If any men had been killed, the vanquished carried the bodies with them. After this there was no further opposition to a ratification of the treaty.

The Sultan informed the Rear Admiral that at Maludu Bay, on the northern extremity of the island, there was a notorious piratical colony, commanded by an Arab. This man, the Sultan declared, would oppose any European settlement that might be formed in Borneo Proper, and that it was of the utmost importance that he should be expelled the island, and the horde be dispersed. This portion of Borneo is included in the territory ceded to Great Britain many years ago, and is near the island of Brambangan, which at one time was in the possession of the East India Company. The fleet proceeded to Maludu Bay, into which, from many mouths debouches the water of a shallow river, the navigation of which is difficult even for boats. Upon the banks of this river the Arab chief had his settlement, and from thence his fleet could prey upon vessels in the China, the Celebes, or the Sooloo seas.

From the intricacy and shallowness of the river, it was thought that the small steam-vessels would be unable to reach the town, and an expedition of 25 boats and 450 men, under the command of Captains Talbot and Lyster, was despatched, with orders to bring off the pirate chief, either by force or quietly, as circumstances might render necessary. The first day after leaving the fleet, the boats could not find an entrance. They remained off the shore all night, and the next morning, with greater success, they got inside. After pulling for 10 miles, they came in sight of the town. A strong boom was here laid across the river, secured by chains; and within a hundred and fifty yards of it, a battery was erected, eight guns of which were pointed to the raft; another battery of three guns, on the opposite shore, exposed the boats to a cross fire. The officers in command saw that a determined resistance would be made, and felt that their position was one of great danger. The crew stood perfectly cool at the guns, with which eight boats were armed, ready for the commencement of hostilities. A boat, bearing a flag of truce, was despatched from the fort to demand what was the object of the expedition. On being told that their Chief was required to go on board the Admiral's ship, they replied, that this command could not be complied with. Immediately on the return of the boat, a murderous fire was opened from the fort and gun-boats, which was returned with great effect, the seamen loading and firing with perfect coolness. A rocket battery was erected ashore, under charge of Mr. Paynter, Gunnery Lieutenant on board the *Agincourt*, and these missiles were thrown into the fort with perfect accuracy. The Marines were landed on the raft, some of the boats lightened of their guns and drawn over, when they were re-shipped, and ready for a dash at the fort itself. This occupied about fifty minutes; a heavy and destructive fire being kept up all the time. When it was observed that the boats had crossed the raft, and that the Marines were landed, the enemy abandoned the fort, and the three-gun battery ceased firing. On entering, the fort bore evident marks of the force that had been employed against it, though the dead and wounded were mostly carried away. There were upwards of thirty guns mounted, eight of which bore directly upon the raft, where the boats lay at a distance of 150 yards exposed to their fire for upwards of fifty minutes.

Bales and boxes of European and Chinese goods, with crates of earthenware, anchors, chains, spars, &c. &c. gave abundant proof of the nature of the pursuits of the inhabitants of Maludu bay. The fort was destroyed and the boats returned to the fleet. Next morning they again ascended the river, with orders to burn the town, which was done. The inhabitants fled in all directions, after a feeble attempt at resistance.

We regret that the loss in this brilliant little action was rather severe. Twenty-five were put *hors de combat* while lying on the raft—ten of them killed and fifteen wounded. Among the officers, Mr. Leonard Gibbard of the *Wolverine* was killed, and Lieutenant Heard of the *Samarang*, and Mr. Pyne, second master of the *Vestal*, wounded.

It is to be hoped, that the severe lesson they have received will for a time intimidate the pirates of Borneo; but nothing short of a European settlement, with a garrison and one or two small steam-vessels of war permanently on the coast, will effectually drive the pirates from their present haunts. Many a ship that has been reported missing has met her fate on the coast of Borneo, and the crew been murdered or sold as slaves. Even now, it is said that ten Europeans and thirty Manilla men are slaves to the Arab chief whose town has been destroyed. Two Spaniards escaped, and were taken to Manilla. They had been for years in bondage, after having been captured and their comrades murdered by the pirates of Maludu Bay.

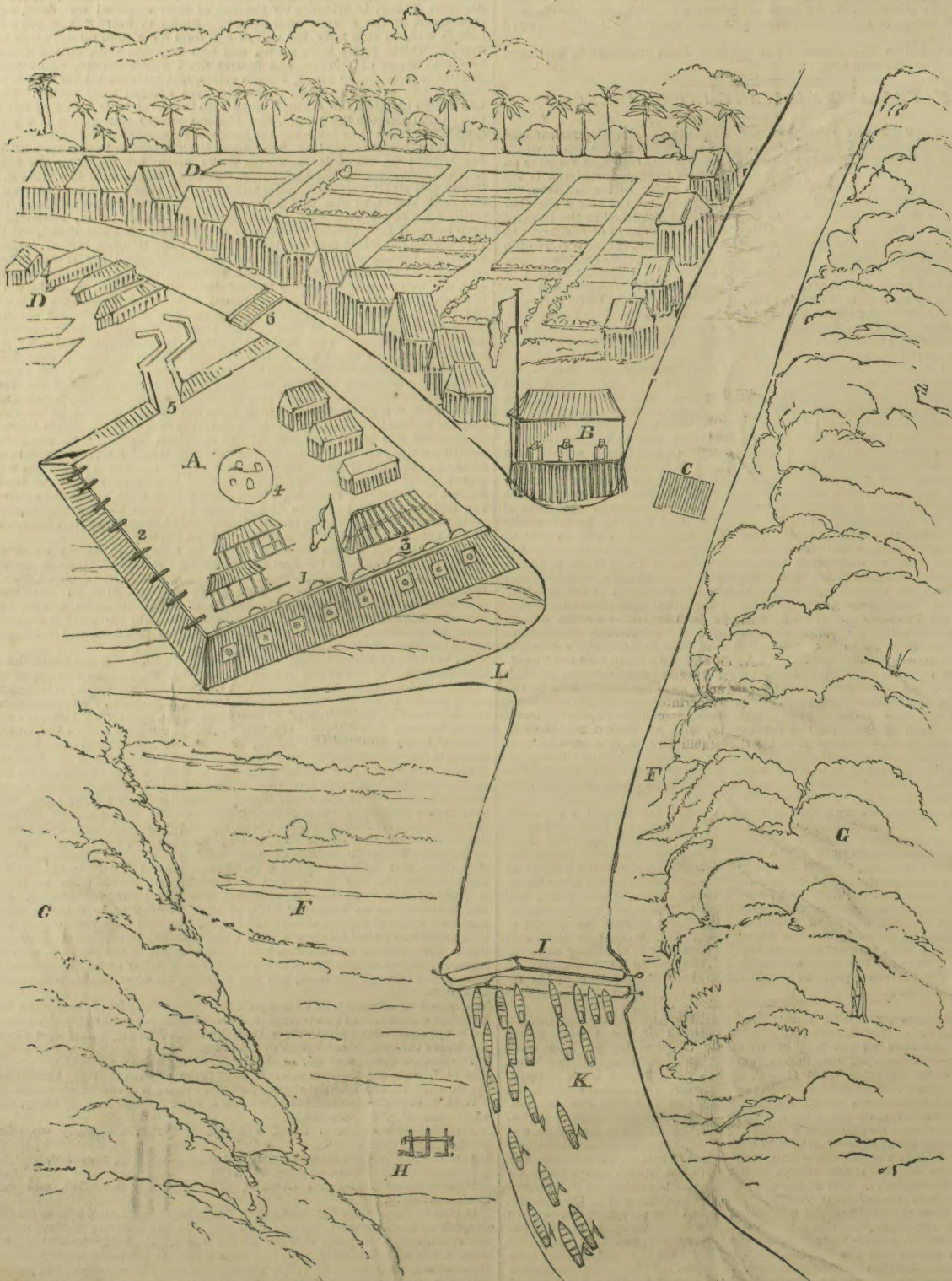
REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

ENEMY'S WORKS.

- A Enemy's Stockade.
- 1 A Battery of Eight Guns.
- 2 Eight Gingalls Mounted.
- 3 Sheriffe Hoosmaun's House, only the rafters remaining.
- 4 Malay Burying-Ground.
- 5 Entrance to the Stockade.
- B Three Gun Battery.
- C Floating Battery.
- DD Malay Village.
- 6 A Wooden Bridge.
- E Cultivated Ground.
- FF Jungle that had been cut down to about 2 feet high.
- G High, impenetrable Jungle.
- I A Double Boom, laid across the river, formed of two trunks of trees; one 5, and the other 3 feet in diameter.
- L A small Creek, which was supposed, before the action, to be a deep branch of the river.

BRITISH FORCE.

- H Rocket Battery.
- K Boats of the Squadron—Twenty-five in Number—Eight Gun-Boats, Fifteen with Marines and Small-Arm Men.



PLAN OF THE ATTACK.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. BENE'T'S, FINK, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

This Church has just been taken down in the progress of the improvements consequent upon the re-edification of the Royal Exchange. The first church was rebuilt at an unknown period, by Robert Finch, or Finch; from whom it derived its second appellation, as did the neighbouring lane wherein he resided. This old church seems to have stood on the burial ground on the south side of the building just taken down. The



ST. BENE'T'S, FINK.

former was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666: the latter was commenced in 1670, and completed in 1673, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of £4129 16s. 10d. Mr. George Holman, stated to have been a Roman Catholic, gave £1000 towards the cost of embellishing the church: for which most liberal gift, the parish presented to him and his heirs for ever, two pews and a vault. Hughson says that Mr. Holman offered to give the parish an organ; but they refused to accept it. The east window of the church contained the arms of Holman, with the date M.D.C.XCV. The vault of the family was purchased of the parish in 1816, by Henry Blaxland, Esq. Although the Church possessed but slight architectural character, the arrangement of its interior was peculiar. The external walls described a decagon, within which six composite columns formed a parallel aisle in the centre, and supported a small elliptical cupola. An ill-proportioned entablature proceeding from the side walls, was received on each column. The spaces between the columns were arched, as were the east and west ends of the aisle, thus forming a series of arched recesses round the building, which had a singular effect. All the fittings were of oak, which had been stupidly painted of a stone colour.

Our Engraving shows the stone tower at the west end of the Church, with the exterior of two of the ten sides of the main building, as seen in Threadneedle-street. The tower was removed some months since: it was dwarfish, and devoid of beauty; and was surmounted by a dome and small belfry; the entire height being 110 feet. The loft originally contained five bells, besides "the saints' bell" above. The entrance doorway in the lower part of the tower was not inelegant.

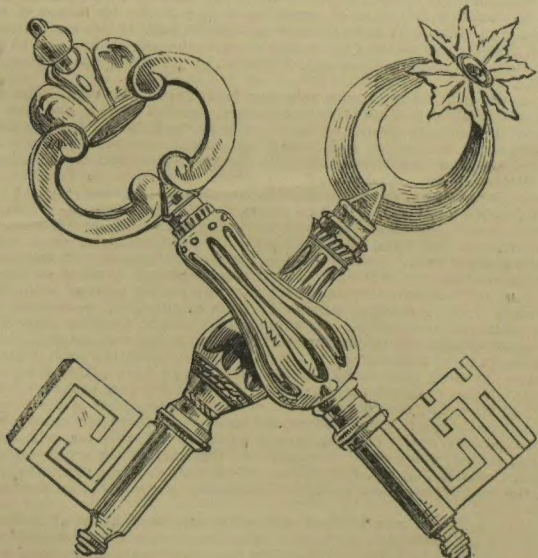
Mr. Godwin, in his "Churches of London" (whence the substance of the above has been derived), properly places this Church low in the scale of architectural merit.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF OXFORD.

On Wednesday morning, the recognition or confirmation of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, the newly-appointed Bishop of Oxford, took place at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside, where it is customary for the bishops elect of the province of Canterbury to attend this church previous to their consecration. The usual church prayers having been read by the Rev. E. Trollope, the necessary formalities were gone through, the Bishop Elect taking the oaths of supremacy, &c. The ceremony was conducted by Dr. Burnaby, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The consecration is to be performed by the Primate on Sunday next. Few clergymen have risen more rapidly in the church than Dr. Wilberforce. He was appointed to the rectory of Alverstoke, Hants (which he has held up to the present time), then to the Archdeaconry of Surrey, to a Court chaplaincy, and eventually to the Deanery of Westminster. This preferment he resigns in consequence of his promotion to the episcopal bench. We gave a striking portrait of his Lordship in our journal of last week.

THE KEYS OF THE FORTRESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

As these curious and antique emblems of authority have been repeatedly mentioned in the accounts of her Majesty's reception, a Correspondent has favoured us with a sketch of them. They are of bronze, of a deep gold colour; weigh two pounds and a half, and are fastened together by a purple ribbon, with deep gold fringe. They are each nine inches long: on the fittings is the following inscription; it should, however, be explained that the



KEYS OF THE FORTRESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

ancient keys, being much corroded, were mingled with a quantity of fresh metal, and recast in 1814:—

"The Keys of the Fortress of Portsmouth, presented to, and most graciously received by, the Prince Regent, on his Royal Highness' arrival at this garrison, on the twenty-first June, 1814; when Lieut. General Houston was the Lieut.-Governor, and Major-General Fisher the Commanding Engineer."

"JOHN OWEN, fecit."

When her Majesty received the keys on her first visit, in 1842, she took them away with her in the carriage, and kept them for some time, to examine them.



CONFIRMATION OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, AT BOW CHURCH.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by their suite, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning for the Farnborough Station of the South Western Railway, whence they proceed by a special train to Gosport.

The Queen having officially intimated her intention to the naval and military commanders-in-chief at Portsmouth, of revisiting her new marine residence, Osborne-house, at an early hour the necessary preparations for her Majesty's proper reception and convenience commenced ashore and afloat.

At nine o'clock, signal was made from the *St. Vincent* to "dress ship," when the *Victory*, *Sparrow*, *Comet* (steamer), and *Gipsy*, *Fanny*, and *Emerald* (cutters) displayed their gay colours.

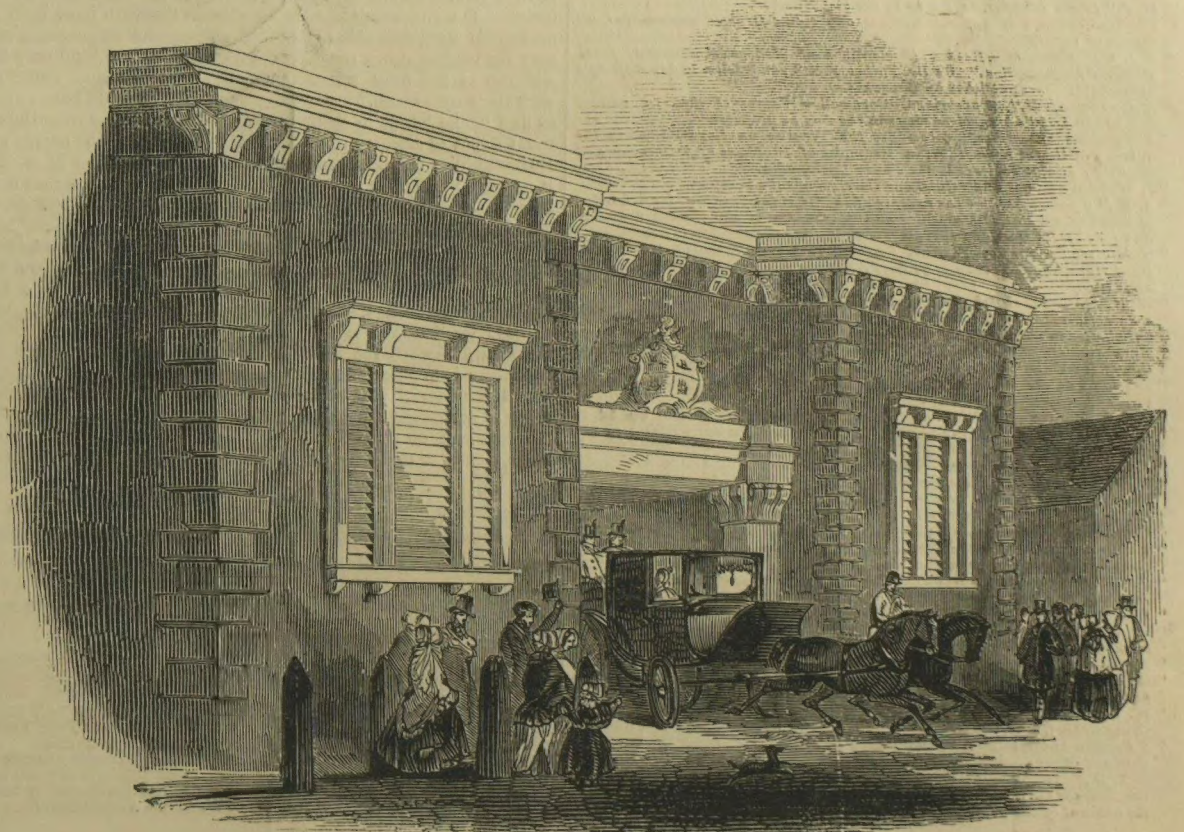
At the Clarence-yard, the usual preparations for the Royal reception were made. A guard of honour of the 8th (King's Own) Regiment, with Captain Holmes, Lieutenant De Robeck, Ensigns Baynes and Aldridge (the latter bearing the colours), together with the band of the regiment, were drawn up on the platform facing the place of arrival, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Malet. A fatigue party of fifty men and six sergeants of the 74th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Debutts, guarded the roads crossed by the rails in the Clarence and Forton roads, to prevent accident and intrusion. Mr. Watkins, superintendent of the Gosport terminus and her Majesty's Railway, took every precaution to prevent accident, both on and off the rails, by traversing, with an engine and tender, the Royal line, and examining minutely the stability of the structure.

At half-past ten the boats of the Coast Guard service took up a position on either side of the creek leading to the Clarence-stairs, headed by Captain Sir Richard Grant, of the *St. Vincent* (flag-captain of the port), and Captain Moubay, of the *Victory*, in their respective barges.

The Royal party arrived at the Farnborough Station at five minutes past eleven, where her Majesty was received by Mr. Sheriff Chaplin (Chairman), and Mr. C. Stovin (Manager), of the South Western Railway Company. Her Majesty expressed her commands that the train should not perform the journey in less time than an hour and a half; which was accordingly done.

Her Majesty was received on the platform by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Commander-in-Chief; Major-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth garrison, with the keys of the fortress; Captain Carter, R.N., Superintendent; Mr. Town, Master-Attendant; and Mr. Grant, F.R.S., Storekeeper of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment; the Bishop of Oxford and Mrs. Wilberforce. The Hon. Lady Pakenham (by Royal command), the Hon. Miss Pakenham, &c. &c. Admiral Ogle conducted her Majesty from the carriage to the platform, and assisted her into the Royal barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence alongside the *Fairy*, on board of which the Royal party embarked at a quarter to one o'clock, where Sir Charles Ogle formally paid his respects to her Majesty (being the first Royal visit since his accession to the chief command at Portsmouth), who received the gallant veteran most graciously. At four minutes to one o'clock, the *Fairy* left her moorings with the Royal standard at her main, and steamed out of harbour under salutes, and cheers from the *St. Vincent*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, and the platform battery.

At about ten minutes to two o'clock, the *Fairy* bore in sight from Ports.



NEW LANDING PLACE, AT EAST COWES, BUILT FOR H. E. MAJESTY

mouth, off Old Castle Point, when Royal 'salutes' from the 'guns' of Cowes Castle and the Royal Yacht Squadron House welcomed the return of the Royal Family to "the island." As the Royal tender, with her illustrious freight, majestically glided along Cowes Roads, the scene among the shipping was very animated; there being a number of vessels at anchor, comprising the flags of eleven different nations, which their respective Commanders hoisted in honour of the Royal arrival; and the Revenue cutter, *Rose*, Commander Hughes, which was lying in the Roads, immediately dressed ship. The various foreign Consulates at Cowes also displayed their flags on their respective wharfs, and every flag-pole and vessel, in and along the harbour, was decorated. The morn was inauspicious, but at noon the rain ceased, and the weather became fine.

At five minutes to two the tender was steered towards the harbour's mouth, and, in a few minutes afterwards, although nearly low water, was brought alongside the new landing-place, lately erected at East Cowes, by the Corporation of the Trinity House. (See the Engraving.) Here her Majesty disembarked, followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by their respective suites and attendants.

Her Majesty was received on landing by the Inspecting Commander of the Coast, and conducted to the Royal carriage, which was waiting on the wharf for her reception; the Coast Guard forming the guard of honour. As soon as her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, and their children were seated, the carriage proceeded under the archway of the new building, to the High-street, and, at ten minutes after two, arrived at Osborne, followed by two of the Royal carriages, containing the suite, consisting of Lady Portman (Lady in Waiting), Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Bowles (Master of the Household), and Lieutenant-Colonel Wyld (Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert).

In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the builder, inspected the Royal building, and from thence proceeded on foot to the new Lodge, in course of erection, at the back entrance to Osborne.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 30.—Advent Sunday.—St. Andrew, tutelary patron of Scotland, martyred in Achala, A. D. 79.—Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.
MONDAY, Dec. 1.—Leo X. died, 1521.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
TUESDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804.—Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826.—Belzoni died, 1823.
THURSDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.—Hobbes died, 1679.
FRIDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1791.—Macbeth, King of Scotland, killed, 1056.
SATURDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas died in Lydia, A. D. 392.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 52	3 15	3 37	4 0	4 25	4 49
5 13	5 39	6 7	6 33	6 59	7 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GRETA GREEN MARRIAGES: "Clacknacudden," Inverness; "Fortune's Favourite," "P. E. P."—In Scotland, nothing further is necessary to constitute a man and woman husband and wife, than a declaration of consent by the parties before witnesses, or even such a declaration in writing, without any witnesses; a marriage which is binding in all respects. Still, a marriage in Scotland, not celebrated by a clergyman, (with the exception of the notorious Greta Green marriages,) is rarely or never heard of; a result of the nearly universal feeling in favour of a religious celebration of the contract. The plain state of the case is what the Scottish people have esteemed as evil, the English have availed themselves of, to ward off the rigour of their own law; and matches so made appear to have been almost exclusively "stolen," or "irregular," and all the parties English. The trade was established by a tobaccoist, not a blacksmith (as is generally believed); and the name of "Greta Green" arose from his residence on a common, or green, between Grainay and Springfield, to which latter village he removed in 1791. In 1815, the number of marriages celebrated at Greta was stated in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," at 60, which produced about £1000, at the rate of 10 guineas each. The respectable trade has been, for many years past, greatly on the wane.

"C. N. P."—Dublin Castle.—The counter-statement respecting the "Quebec Relief" was noticed in our Journal of last week.

"Champlollos"—See a translation of M. Guizot's splendid work on the English Revolution, to be published this day in "The European Library."

"Rigdm Funnidos"—Yes; unless there has been a legal separation.

"Domus"—The rent of the houses in Tavistock-square ranges from £150 to £200 per annum.

"A. S."—Gainsborough.—We doubt whether any list of appointments in Her Majesty's Customs is published as they occur. It is scarcely necessary to advertise good things to be given away.

"Johnny"—The price of a magic lantern varies from 8s. 6d. to 3 guineas. See the daily newspapers for the prices of the works in question.

"An Old Subscriber," Newcastle.—We had rather not give an opinion on the merits of the advertising pamphlet.

"Gratia," Merthyr Tydfil.—A libretto for an opera may be procured by application to any author of this class of dramatic composition—Mr. Fitzball, for instance; the remuneration, £100 and upwards.

"S. W. C."—Apply to the captain of a vessel or to a navy agent. The pay of a midshipman is £31 per annum.

"Antiquus"—"Drake's City of York," folio, £6 16s. 6d.; "Watson's Halfpenny," quarto, 30s.; or inquire of Mr. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

"E. J."—Plymouth, is thanked; but the subjects suggested by him have already been engraved for our Journal, and will appear shortly.

"An Old Subscriber."—The length of the Thames Tunnel is very nearly 1200 feet; the excavation under the river was 38 feet wide by 22 feet 6 in. high, within which are two archways, each 15 feet high, and wide enough for a single carriage way and footpath. See No. 48 of our Journal for a detailed and illustrated account of this marvel of modern engineering.

"A Clergyman" is thanked for the suggestions, which shall not be lost sight of.

"A Young Married Man" should advertise.

"F. De Lisle."—We cannot entertain such trifling questions as those of our Correspondent.

"F. H. B."—Leamington.—The work we prefer is "The Terms and Language of Geology," by Mr. G. Roberts, of Lyme Regis. (Longman and Co.)

"J. M."—should address a note of inquiry to the War Office.

"Cheviensis."—"The Farmer's Magazine" is a work of practical information. See "Mitchell's Manual of Agricultural Analysis," or Liebig's new work.

"Mary."—The origin of the phrase "to sign a deed" is traceable to the Anglo-Saxon period of our history; when, if Kings and great men had occasion to authenticate any document, they subscribed the "sign" of the Cross opposite to the place where the "clerk" or "penman" had written their name. Hence we say, to sign a deed or a letter. Illiterate persons still make their signs or marks in this manner, just as King Offa used to do, by drawing a 4.

"Salopia."—See the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co.

"R. N."—Rubbish old furniture occasionally with spirit of turpentine will tend to save it from decay.

"E. P." (Farn Islands), replied to in our last Number.

"Charity."—There is not in existence any Adult Orphan Asylum for all classes of society.

"S. J. S."—Kelvedon.—Read "Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism, from Personal Investigation," by Dr. Forbes, F.R.S., Physician to her Majesty's Household. Just published by Churchill.

"A Correspondent," Wadebridge, Cornwall.—We regret that we cannot second the Artist's benevolent views in the way he proposes.

"A Constant Subscriber," City.—See the Treatise on Logarithms, in the Library of Useful Knowledge, in Examples of Processes of Arithmetic and Algebra; also, "Tables," in the Penny Cyclopædia.

"J. W."—We do not understand our Correspondent's question.

"A. B."—A Subscriber.—The expense of the Overland Journey, from London to Bombay, via Paris, Marseilles and Alexandria, is £104.—See Grindlay and Co's useful Overland Circular, compiled for their Subscribers.

"Odontalgia."—The voyage from England to Bombay, round the Cape of Good Hope, usually occupies 90 days; and the homeward voyage about the same time.

"W. H. M."—The sketch of Chaucer's House is too slight.

"A Subscriber," Newcastle-on-Tyne, is thanked; but his favour has been anticipated in our Journal.

"Mary Augusta."—See Mr. Hullah's new work, "Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice." (Parker, West Strand.)

"The Lines on Mr. Newman's Secession," if inserted in our Journal, would entail upon us more than one reply.

"C. C."—Bourns's new Work on Railway Surveying; price about 10s. 6d.

"W. A." is recommended to advertise, in detail, the pictures he wishes to dispose of.

"J. J. C."—Stock Exchange.—Demerara is correct.

"H. G."—Blackwall, is recommended to remain in England: with such qualifications as he appears to possess, he can scarcely lack good employment. Or, he may read Mackenzie's Emigrant's Guide in Australia. The Cape of Good Hope is a stationary "emigration field."

"A Constant Reader."—We cannot give any opinion on the medical pretensions of the practitioner in question.

"Pam."—Taylor's Short-Hand improved by Harding, price 2s. or 2s. 6d., may be had of any bookseller.

"J. B."—At a private house, in the Waterloo Road.

"T. K."—Coventry, is thanked for his offer; of which, however, we cannot avail ourselves.

"An Old Subscriber," Leamington.—"I have much pleasure," &c., is correct.

"W. S."—Glasgow, is thanked for the Sketches of the City Theatre; but we had previously received four other Views of the catastrophe.

"W. S."—Dublin, should apply to an Army Agent; as, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross.

"A Foreign Subscriber" is recommended to consult Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures: art. Tanning.

"S. T. B."—Twickenham, and "A Subscriber," Swansea.—See No. 155 of our Journal for a description of the Great Ross Telescope, with Engravings. An account of the Telescope has also been published at Parsonstown.

"A. B."—Sect. 3 of the Game Act, 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, sect. 2, limits restrictions of season to qualified persons only as to the birds of game proper, as pheasants, partridges, and the like. From this section it appears that hares, though classed as game in sect. 2 of the same act, may be legally killed at any season of the year by qualified persons having certificates, as also all kinds of deer (including, of course, the roe, buck or doe), woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, and conies or rabbits.
"R. P."—Frank Redmond, Swiss Cottage, St. John's-wood; or Mr. Clarke, Clare-street, Clare-market.
"S. L."—At the request of our Correspondent, we supply the following information relative to the measures in Hamburg:—A Hamburg "last" is equal to 1½ quarters imperial; 100 lbs. at Hamburg are equal to 106 8-10 lbs. avoirdupois; wheat at 100 dollars per last, at the exchange of 13s. 6d., is equal to 35s. 5d. per quarter.
"Yellow Stocking."—The lines are too personal for our columns.
"J. S."—Glasgow, in our next.
"G. N."—The Views stated in the letter are praiseworthy, but unfortunately have no novelty.
"W. S."—We have availed ourselves of the communication.
"A Subscriber," St. Ives.—A work on the Rigging and Working of Pleasure Yachts may be obtained of Mr. Norrie, Leadenhall-street.
"Standard" may obtain representations of Flags of Mr. Norrie, just named; price about 9s.
"T. & S."—The height of Freeman, the "American Giant," was 6ft. 10 inches.
"A Subscriber," Lambeth.—The play of the "Lady of Lyons," published by Saunders & Otley, is at present out of print: price 2s.
"Embryo Hacker."—Cooper's First Lines of Surgery, 18s.; Longmans.
"J. A. B."—Emerson's Essays, 1s. 6d. each series. (Clarke & Co.) Michelt's work about 5s.

* * All the back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have been reprinted, and may be obtained, by order, of any Bookseller or News-Agent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

NEW ZEALAND seems destined to be a source of misfortunes and disgraces to all connected with it. The Company and the Government have never been able to agree in their views of a single fact, letter, instruction, treaty, or agreement. The conduct of the Governor led to his recal. The natives could not understand the formalities by which they parted with their lands, and an attempt to occupy them led to the massacre of Europeans; one aggression led to another; and the insults offered by Heki to the British flag necessitated hostilities, in which our troops, in one case, met with very dubious success, and, in another and later instance, have experienced a direct and disastrous defeat. From the commencement to the close of the history of our attempts to colonise New Zealand, we find nothing but ill luck, or rather bad conduct, which will generally be found at the bottom of what is called so. The Colonial Office shuffled and broke faith—the Colonists could not get their land titles confirmed, and were ruined—and now, when actual hostilities are forced on the Executive, our troops are found deficient in numbers, and unprovided with the arms necessary to meet a brave, and, as we have been taught by experience, a rather skilful opponent. It is a common error to under-rate an enemy, but it is nearly always a fatal one. To this cause we have to ascribe the loss of many brave men which we have this week to record. Though this action is to be deeply deplored for its result, yet more melancholy is it from the unavoidable impression, that it is but the beginning of a long and bloody series of conflicts between the civilised man and the savage. The vicissitudes of the struggle may be many and great, the resistance may be determined, but the ultimate consequence is as certain as the sufferings that will precede it. All past history tells but one tale—that, when brought into collision, the savage race disappears before the advance of the white man. What has occurred in South America, in North America, in Australia, will be acted over again in New Zealand. A predatory warfare between the pioneers of cultivation and the aboriginal owners of the soil will deepen by degrees in intensity, and become at last a war of extermination. In the present case, the struggle will be more desperate and longer in duration than in most others; for the New Zealanders are a strong and hardy race, with many of the qualities of a higher position in the human family. This is a sad prospect: it was not the one contemplated by the settlers of that country. It was hoped that one exception, at least, would be furnished by the settlers of New Zealand to that chronicle of butchery, crime, and demoralisation which is presented by the history of colonisation. For some time it was hoped the interests of the native and the settler might be combined. Through whose mismanagement that hope has been destroyed it is, we fear, useless now to inquire. The bloodshed that has occurred renders reconciliation now almost impossible. There is also reason to apprehend that another element mingles in the contest that will act powerfully in preventing any approach to it. The natives are aided and supported by Europeans, men of desperate character, escaped convicts and fugitives, who, far more depraved than the savage, are his equals in ferocity, and more than his equals in skill. In remaining beyond the laws of society is their only safety, and they thus dread the increase of civilisation, which would be fatal to them.

To men of this stamp is attributed the strongly built stockade, the well-contrived means of defence; while the number of officers killed almost proves that there was calculation of individual value in their fire: deprived of leaders, a body of men soon falls into confusion. On the other hand, the attack seems to have been mismanaged: by a culpable neglect of orders, the implements necessary for tearing down the defences were left behind, and only found wanting in the most critical moment; while cannon that "upset with their own recoil," are not the weapons we should have expected to find in the hands of British troops, when we remember the enormous depot of artillery of all sorts at Woolwich. The events of the Burmese War should have taught us that the storming of stockades is no easy matter; it is not safe to despise all defences that do not present the orthodox military forms of ditch, bastion, and curtain; savages may be very formidable Vaubans in their way, and fortify in a fashion as effectively as if they had graduated in the College of Engineers. In the present instance, that was done at last which should have been done at first; advantage was taken of a height commanding the fort, the occupants of which, when the height was gained, were driven out by artillery. In war the most effective means are always the least bloody; a certain arrangement made, resistance is hopeless, and the point is gained without the slaughter an ill-considered plan of attack is sure to produce. The whole affair is not creditable to us; New Zealand is a blot on our Civil Government, on our skill as negotiators, on our colonial management, and now and least expected of all, on our military character.

The great anxiety of the Emperor of Russia to negotiate a marriage between his daughter and the Archduke Stephen—a measure for which he is ready to make the most extraordinary sacrifices—has led to much speculation on what the motive can be for such anxiety. A Correspondent has favoured us with the following facts, which may throw some light on the subject:—

Hungary has a population of fifteen millions, and occupies a very important geographical position, commanding the Danube, and enabling Austria to check any military proceedings against Turkey by the European side of the Black Sea. The Hungarians are neighbours of the Poles, and have often strongly expressed their feeling of indignation against the conduct of Russia. They were with difficulty restrained from joining the Poles during their last struggle.

Should contested elections for the office of Palatine of Hungary shortly occur, which is probable from the great age of the present Palatine, it would be very unfortunate for Hungary if Russian influences should be allowed to interfere. The marriage between the Archduke Stephen and the Archduchess Olga would

probably afford a pretext, as the Archduke Stephen, without such a connection, would be likely to be elected. With Russian patronage, much violent feeling would run through the country, of which Russian agents would know how to avail themselves, to the injury of Hungary. Intestine troubles, which might balance parties in Hungary, would weaken the power of Austria to restrain Russian encroachments in Turkey.

Russia has thought it worth her while to employ in Wallachia and Servia, as Consuls, some of her most eminent diplomatists. Baron Buckmann and M. Titoff have been Consuls-General in Wallachia, and since Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople; Prince Dolgoroussky and Baron Orloff have been employed in Servia. Secret agents are frequently detected amongst the population of the Greek Church in Hungary, but no authorised agents have been allowed by Austria. A Russian Archduchess, as wife of the Palatine, would open the door for them. An unsuccessful election would enable Russian agents to sympathise with disappointed parties, and future elections may occur more frequently than during the last half century. The Emperor may have sufficient motive for pressing this connection.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

(To the Editor.)

In your Illustrated Article of the 22nd inst., headed as above, page 336, there are some errors which it is desirable should be corrected; arising, doubtless, from my having furnished your agent with the drawing and letter-press account of the phenomenon, together with verbal information, which should have been in writing to secure correctness.

The quarry at which this phenomenon was discovered, is not Twintwistle, but Twinstale, situated, not in the county of Nottingham, but of Chester, on the south-eastern side of that narrow strip of Cheshire, which runs up between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to the West Riding of Yorkshire. The quarry is close to the river Etherow, a tributary to the Mersey, which forms a considerable portion of the boundary line of the counties of Chester and Derby. It is within a mile of the village of Hadfield, and three miles of the town of Glossop. The letter-press extract is not from a Nottingham, but a Manchester Journal.

The slab of stone, bearing the impressions, has been carefully taken up, presented by the proprietor of the quarry to the Geological Society of Manchester, and deposited by them in their valuable museum.

The first discovery of the impressions was early in September, when one after another came to light, until a series of five appeared nearly in a line. On the 16th of September, I visited the quarry myself, examined the foot-prints, measured them, and made notes of particulars. I found three of them of several inches depth, appearing as if partly filled in again on the withdrawal of the foot, by the return of the puddly soil. The other two were of less depth, and more perfectly defined. One of these was distinguished by slight formed curved marks at the toes, as if formed by long toe-nails, on the sinking down of the toes. Each impression had a considerable heap at the heel, as though produced by the pressure of the foot upon the yielding mass. I found the steps about 2 feet 9 inches asunder, and the perfectly-formed impressions 10½ inches in length. They appeared to me to have been produced by some one that was either walking up a hill, or running along a level surface. They are evidently the footsteps of a biped. The two most perfect impressions resemble those of the human foot more than of anything else in nature, and the less perfect ones clearly indicate the continued steps of the same individual. It is all but certain that a succession of the same series has been broken up unobserved, and carried away for building material. The numerous other impressions shown in your last week's illustration have been subsequently discovered. The stone is of hard texture and fine grain, and is used for the dressed fronts of buildings. I am respectfully yours,

Nottingham, Nov. 29, 1845. WM. B. CARTER.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager not having sufficiently advanced towards convalescence, and still labouring under the effects of a cold, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who had arranged to leave Frogmore House for Witley Court, to-morrow, has postponed her intended visit to the Dowager Queen for this week. In the event of the Court prolonging its stay at Osborne House until the end of next week, and the Queen Dowager being sufficiently recovered to be able to receive company, it is expected that the Duchess of Kent will take her departure for Witley Court on Monday; but, certainly, according to present arrangements, not earlier. The Royal Duchess took a carriage airing this afternoon, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and paid a visit to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, at the Castle.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who is in improved health, intends to pass the winter chiefly at Gloucester House, Park-lane, having left Richmond Park for the season.

VISCOUNTESS VILLIERS.—It gives us great pleasure in being enabled to state upon the best authority that the Viscountess Villiers is much better, and that no danger is now apprehended.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—We are happy to state that the last accounts from Turville are very favourable. His lordship is daily improving in health and strength, and was on Wednesday able to come down stairs, and remain for a length of time in the drawing-room.

DEATH OF LADY BOWYER.—We regret to announce the decease of the Dowager Lady Bowyer, which took place at Florence, on the 15th inst., in the 94th year of her age. Her ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of Admiral Sir Piercy Brett, who served under Lord Anson, in his celebrated voyage, as Lieutenant of the *Centurion*, and subsequently rose to great distinction in the service of his country.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—His Imperial Highness, about noon on Tuesday, embarked at Plymouth, on board the *Ingermanland*, Captain Moffit, under salutes from her Majesty's ship *Queen*, 110, and *President*, 50, which were returned by the Russian man-of-war.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—A public meeting, convened by the London General Association of all Trades for the Early Closing of Shops, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Western Institution, Leicester-square, in furtherance of the objects of the association. General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., took the chair; and having explained the objects for which the meeting was called, and expressed his full concurrence in them, observed that within the last half century a great impulse had been given to our trade and commerce, and immense advantages over rival nations had been obtained; it was a question, however, whether that impulse had not, in some cases, been carried to extremes, and whether our zeal in the pursuit of wealth had not deprived a large portion of the population of those benefits and comforts which the like classes in other countries enjoyed. (Hear.) No interest would be interfered with or compromised by the reform now proposed, while it would conduce to the comforts and the physical and moral improvement of the assistants in the greatest degree were it conceded. To be successful, however, the movement must be carried on, not in opposition to, but in conjunction with, the shopkeepers, and he would recommend that the employers should be invited either to co-operate with the committee of the assistants, or to form independent committees of themselves, for the purpose of carrying out the object in view. Another association, the Drapers' Society, had shown great energy and much good judgment in carrying out the object of limiting the hours of labour, as far as drapers' assistants were concerned; but he hoped to see them unite with the assistants of other trades. (Hear.) Mr. Lee moved, and Dr. Epps seconded a resolution, declaring the uselessness of the practice of late shopping, deprecating the physical and moral injury it entails on an industrious and deserving class of the community, and expressing the sympathy of the meeting with the efforts of this and other kindred societies to remedy the evil, which was agreed to; as was another in favour of appealing to the public, by means of widely circulated statements and addresses against the habit of late-hour shopping, and pledging the meeting to co-operate with the association, and to assist, by pecuniary contributions and otherwise, in procuring the contemplated relief.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The establishment for the poor at Glasshouse-street, London Docks, has now completed the first six months of its experiment, and during that period, the warm-baths, wash-tubs, and drying apparatus, have been used by 29,080 persons. The buildings on the site for the first model establishment at Goulstone-square, Whitechapel, were sold by auction on Tuesday. The foundation stone is to be laid there on the 16th of December.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL AND THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—A very full meeting of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was held on Tuesday, when a discussion took place which terminated in a resolution, in effect condemnatory of the whole of the proceedings of the late Lord Mayor, and the Corporation of the city of London, on the much agitated question of the right of the chief magistrate to take precedence of all other persons with the exception of the Sovereign, within the walls of the City. A meeting of the Royal Hospital Committee was subsequently held at Guildhall, at which an account of what had taken place at Christ's Hospital was detailed, and the members came unanimously to the resolution to assert the right of the Lord Mayor to take precedence. These proceedings have placed it beyond all question that the matter will be immediately handed over to the lawyers.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—The charming rooms of the New Conservative Club, St. James's-street, are being painted and decorated in a most costly manner. Her Majesty, it is understood, will visit the establishment when entirely completed. We may add that one of the architects of this edifice was Mr. George Basevi, jun., whose untimely end is no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers. Mr. Sidney Smirke was his coadjutor in the work.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths up to Saturday last was 969, showing a decrease of 32 as compared with the preceding week. We are glad to find that the mortality from measles is on the decrease, as well as that caused by diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Both houses met on Thursday *pro forma*, when Parliament was further prorogued, with the usual ceremony, until Tuesday, the 16th of December. The Lords Commissioners were Lord Denman, Lord Wharcliffe and the Earl of Aberdeen.

POSTSCRIPT.

MURDER IN KENNINGTON LANE.

On Thursday evening, at about a quarter past 5 o'clock, one of the most cool and deliberate acts of murder that have been committed in the metropolis for many years was perpetrated in Peacock-street, Newington.

At that time Daniel Fitzgerald, a labourer in the employment of Mr. Quennell, a respectable builder in Kennington-lane, and a countryman of his, named Owen McCarthy, were proceeding home, and as they had turned into Peacock street, they were met at rather a dark spot by a person who came in front of them, and who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presented a pistol to the breast of poor Fitzgerald, discharged its contents into his body.

The murderer ran off but was pursued by two gentlemen and taken to the station-house. In a few minutes intelligence had reached the station that the unfortunate man, Fitzgerald, was no more, and that, so deliberate was the act of assassination, the poor man never even uttered a single groan.

One of the policemen picked up the ball which had caused the fatal wound, at the bottom of the staircase of the Peacock public-house, it having fallen from the body while the deceased was being moved.

The murderer, upon the charge being about to be entered against him, gave the name of Samuel Quennell, and it was then ascertained that he was brother of Mr. Quennell, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had been employed by him. While the charge was being taken, Inspector Coster asked the prisoner if he had the pistol about him, and his reply was that he had not. Immediately after, however, the prisoner was in the act of taking something out of his pocket, when Lockier seized his arm, and found that he had got a pistol in his hand, which was immediately secured. It was a good-sized pocket pistol, single barrel, percussion lock, and it was evident that it had been but just discharged.

On making inquiries as to the causes which led to so deliberate an act of murder, it appeared, that for some cause or other the prisoner had been discharged from his employment by his brother on Saturday last, and conceiving that Fitzgerald had been the cause of his dismissal, he had been heard during the week to make use of the most violent threats towards the unfortunate man.

Poor Fitzgerald resided at No. 11, Peacock-street, and his assassin lived close by, so that the unfortunate man met his death within a few yards of his home, indeed sufficiently near for his wife and five children to hear the report of the shot which deprived them of a husband and a father.

The prisoner, who is an unmarried man, and 22 years of age, maintained a perfect silence.

At a later hour, Mr. Carter had ascertained from the prisoner's landlord, that the murderer during the day had been to see the deceased at work, and having returned home remained there until about five minutes before the murder was committed. He also says that the prisoner was perfectly sober at the time.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER AT LAMBETH POLICE COURT.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was placed at the felons' bar.

The first witness called was Owen McCarthy, a labourer, of No. 10, Queen-street, Walworth, who deposed that he had formerly been in the employment of Mr. Quennell, builder, of Kennington-lane, and brother to the prisoner. Was at work at Mr. Quennell's the day before, and, on his coming out at his dinner hour, saw the prisoner standing nearly opposite, and close to the Horse and Groom public-house. At about five o'clock he (witness) and Fitzgerald left Mr. Quennell's yard, went along Kennington lane, crossed the Kennington-road, and got into the court leading to Peacock-street. The deceased was a little in front of him, witness, when he saw the prisoner come in front of him and point something towards his breast, and discharge a pistol at him. Witness's eyes were dazzled at the moment, and witness thought at first that it was something to frighten them, but at the instant he saw Fitzgerald in the act of falling, and he exclaimed, "I'm shot." As soon as he recovered his sight, he saw the prisoner walk away, and he followed, and called out, "He has shot the man." The prisoner then commenced running, and two gentlemen followed and took him, and witness came up when the gentlemen had secured him, but he did not hear the prisoner say anything. Witness went to inform the prisoner's brother what had happened, and the prisoner was taken to the station-house. Witness did not know what had become of Fitzgerald. He did not know, of his own knowledge, whether there had been any disagreement between the prisoner and the deceased.

Mr. Wm. Henry Calling deposed that on the preceding evening he was passing along the Kennington-road when he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after he saw the prisoner and heard some person call out "Stop him." He, witness, in consequence, instantly followed and took the prisoner. Some persons came up at the time, and the prisoner said, "Take me to the station-house." This was all he said. The prisoner was dressed at the time as he was at present, and witness was at the station house when the prisoner was searched, and saw a pistol taken from his right-hand pocket. Examined the pistol, and observed that it had been recently discharged, as part of the cap remained on the nipple.

Henry Marlin Allam, a barge-builder in Agnes street, Waterloo road, corroborated the greater part of the evidence of the last witness. In reply to Mr. Henry, this witness said the only expression he heard the prisoner use was, "Take me to the station-house, that is where I want to go."

Ann Westwood, of No. 1, Peacock-street, deposed that about a quarter to five o'clock, she was in her own house, and heard the report of a pistol, and on opening the door, she saw the deceased lying close to the door, all of a heap. She took a light to see who it was, and observed that the deceased had opened his eyes once, but he never spoke. One of the men who came up carried the deceased into the Peacock public house, and he breathed his last before the doctor arrived. The witness further said, that she had known the deceased before, but the prisoner was a perfect stranger to her.

Frederick Bunn, shopman to Mrs. Tubb, who keeps a broker's shop in the New Cut, said that on Saturday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, a person, who he believed to be the prisoner, came to the shop, and examined a pistol which was hanging up for sale. The first pistol he examined, he drew the trigger without a cap being on, and so injured it, that witness charged him two shillings for the injury, and the prisoner bought another for five shillings. The pistol he had sold was a new one, and similar to the one produced, but he could not take it upon him to swear that the pistol produced was the same. The person who had dealt with him, and who he believed to be the prisoner, was dressed as the prisoner then appeared, but he had a cap on.

The witness McCarthy was here recalled, and said the prisoner was in the habit of wearing a cap while at work.

Mr. John Marne, a gun maker in the Walworth-road, deposed that on Saturday evening a person similarly attired to the prisoner called at his shop, and first asked for a bullet mould to fit a pistol he produced. He gauged the pistol, and found it to correspond exactly with the pistol produced. The prisoner ultimately purchased a quarter of a pound of balls similar to those now produced, and then left the shop. The pistol corresponded in every respect with the one now produced, but he (witness) would not take upon him to swear that the prisoner was the man. His appearance, however, corresponded in every respect with the description of the person who had purchased the bullets. The witness here fitted the bullet which had inflicted the fatal wound to the pistol, and said the ball was of the same description as those which he had sold.

William Robinson deposed, that between the hours of four and five o'clock on Saturday evening he was in the shop of Mr. Rust, 10, Crown-street, Walworth, when a person came in and asked for some bullets. Mr. Rust told him, he did not sell any bullets; he could get them at a shop opposite to the White Hart. The person bore a strong resemblance to the prisoner, but he would not take upon himself to say that he was actually the same.

Mr. W. Popham, a surgeon, of Queen's-row, Kennington-road, said that he was passing near the Peacock public-house, when he heard a loud report of a gun or pistol shot, and immediately after saw a person run out of the court, and heard a man in a flannel jacket say "The man is shot." Witness went into the Peacock public-house, where he found a man lying on the table just dying. He removed his jacket and shirt, and found a wound under the blade bone of the left side, near the seventh rib. He also found a wound on the breast, and had no doubt that both had been caused by a gun shot. He afterwards probed the wound, in company with Mr. Smith, and they were both of opinion that the ball had passed through the heart, and were perfectly satisfied that the gun shot had been the cause of death.

Mr. Henry inquired if there was evidence to show that any feeling of ill-will or malice existed on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased?

Carter replied, that the prisoner's brother could speak to some conversation between him and the prisoner, which would go to prove this.

Mr. Games, solicitor for the prisoner, here said that he brother was at present in a state of considerable excitement, and he had, therefore, to request his worship would dispense with his evidence till a future day.

Mr. Henry replied that, under the circumstances, he should dispense with his presence until the next examination. The prisoner was then remanded until Monday next. The prisoner, who seemed a good deal affected, was then removed from the bar.

SUICIDE OF A RAILWAY CLERK.—On Wednesday morning a person named Thompson, who held the office of principal station clerk at Thetford, committed suicide. Owing to his inability to perform the arduous duties of the situation, and partly from ill-health, the board of directors had intimated their desire to receive his resignation. This step, it seems, considerably affected him, and led him to the commission of the rash act.

THE LATE MURDER AT BERKSLEY, NEAR CROYSTON.—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the unfortunate man Tranter, who was murdered in his own house, on the 17th inst., took place on Wednesday, and was adjourned until Thursday last. The particulars connected with the discovery of the murder, so far as was known, have already appeared in our paper. The evidence before the Coroner did not fix the actual guilt upon any one individual, but strong suspicion attaches to a labourer, named Reed, and who has made his escape from the town. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown. The old man who has been murdered was exceedingly penurious; he is supposed to have had a considerable sum of money in the house, but sixpence only was found in his pockets.

THE COURT AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Thursday, although somewhat stormy, but extremely mild, her Majesty and Prince Albert were out very early walking in the grounds, and inspecting the new road lately formed from Osborne to Barton Manor House, and returned to luncheon at two o'clock. The Royal children were taken out for a carriage airing.

FREE IMPORTATION OF FOOD.—A requisition to the Lord Mayor is going round for signature for a meeting of the Common Council, and a meeting of the merchants and bankers is also about to take place on the subject of petitioning the Queen to open the ports.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. REAY, THE WINE MERCHANTS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment in the case of the elder Reay, who had applied for his certificate. Mr. Goulburn went over the whole circumstances; and, after commenting upon the charges made against the bankrupt, suspended the issue of his certificate for two years.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday night an accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, which providentially took place without injury to servants or passengers. There is an engine employed at the Box station to assist or push the luggage-trains through the tunnel, and in consequence of the darkness of the night, and the noise of the wind, the driver started this engine a little too soon, and almost immediately ran into the train sideways, striking one of the trucks near the end. The force was so great that the engine was thrown across the rails, and eight or nine trucks driven out of their course, with a third class passenger-carriage with passengers. About a quarter of a mile on the couples divided, and trucks, carriages, and all went into the bank, the rest of the train proceeding as if nothing had happened. The policemen on duty were immediately at hand, and delivered the passengers from their dark and dreadful state, but, strange to say, not one of them was injured. On proceeding to the engine the driver and stoker were alike uninjured, a heavy fall and great discouragement being all they had to complain of. Probably such a narrow escape was never before known, when it is considered that there were three engines in front and upwards of forty trucks; that the assistant, or "bank engine," as it is called, struck the train within a few feet only of the passenger carriage, and that after the collision had taken place, and the following trucks were driven off the rails, they were dragged a quarter of a mile, tearing up the cross wooden bars and the ground in their course.

ROBBERY OF WATCHES, &c.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, George Gamble, 31, watchmaker, and Adolphus William Bodill, traveller, were indicted for stealing 60 watches, 10 chains, and other articles, value £500, the property of John French his master, and Bodill feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Bodill appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson for the defence. The case lasted four hours; the prosecutor is the well known watchmaker in Cornhill, and the particulars have so recently appeared that we need not repeat them. Both the prisoners were found "Guilty." Gamble was sentenced to 10, and Bodill to 14 years' transportation.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.—The packet ship *Independence* has arrived from New York, with papers to the 7th inst., one day later than those by the *Great Western*. They bring no additional fact respecting the Oregon question, nor anything else of importance. It is stated from Canada that Lord Metcalfe's health is improving. Business was brisk at New York. A destructive fire broke out in the city of Wilmington, on the morning of the 4th inst., which destroyed about 50 buildings in the business part of the city. Loss estimated at 175,000 dollars.

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Lucerne states that on the 21st Dr. Pfäffer was set at liberty, and the seals taken off his papers without any further proceedings.

THE CORN LAWS.—ADDRESS OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO THE ELECTORS OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN.—The present state of the country, in regard to its supply of food, cannot be viewed without apprehension. Forethought and bold precaution may avert any serious evils—indolence and procrastination may produce a state of suffering which it is frightful to contemplate.

Three weeks ago it was generally expected that Parliament would be immediately called together. The announcement that Ministers were prepared at that time to advise the Crown to summon Parliament, and to propose, on their first meeting, a suspension of the import duties on corn, would have caused orders at once to be sent to various parts of Europe and America, for the purchase and transmission of grain for the consumption of the United Kingdom. An Order in Council dispensing with the law was neither necessary nor desirable. No party in Parliament would have made itself responsible for the obstruction of a measure so urgent and so beneficial.

The Queen's Ministers have met, and separated, without affording us any promise of such seasonable relief.

It becomes us, therefore, the Queen's subjects, to consider how we can best avert, or, at all events, mitigate, calamities of no ordinary magnitude.

Two evils require your consideration. One of these is the disease in the potatoes, affecting very seriously parts of England and Scotland, and committing fearful ravages in Ireland.

The extent of this evil has not yet been ascertained, and every week, indeed, tends either to reveal unexpected disease, or to abate in some districts the alarm previously entertained. But there is one misfortune peculiar to the failure in this particular crop. The effect of a bad corn harvest is, in the first place, to diminish the supply in the market, and to raise the price. Hence diminished consumption, and the privation of incipient scarcity, by which the whole stock is more equally distributed over the year, and the ultimate pressure is greatly mitigated. But the fear of the breaking out of this unknown disease in the potatoes induces the holders to hurry into the market, and thus we have at one and the same time rapid consumption and impending deficiency—scarcity of the article and cheapness of price. The ultimate suffering must thereby be rendered far more severe than it otherwise would be. The evil to which I have adverted may be owing to an adverse season, to a mysterious disease in the potato, to want of science or of care in propagating the plant. In any of these cases, Government is no more subject to blame for the failure of the potato crop, than it was entitled to credit for the plentiful corn harvests which we have lately enjoyed.

Another evil, however, under which we are suffering, is the fruit of Ministerial counsel and Parliamentary law. It is the direct consequence of an act of Parliament, passed three years ago, on the recommendation of the present advisers of the Crown. By this law grain of all kinds has been made subject to very high duties on importation. These duties are so contrived, that the worse the quality of the corn the higher is the duty; so that when good wheat rises to 70s. a quarter, the average price of all wheat is 57s. or 58s., and the duty 15s. or 14s. a quarter. Thus the corn barometer points to fair, while the ship is bending under a storm.

This defect was pointed out many years ago by writers on the Corn-laws, and was urged upon the attention of the House of Commons when the present act was under consideration.

But I confess that on the general subject my views have in the course of twenty years undergone a great alteration. I used to be of opinion that corn was an exception to the general rules of political economy; but observation and experience have convinced me that we ought to abstain from all interference with the supply of food. Neither a Government nor a Legislature can ever regulate the corn market with the beneficial effects which the entire freedom of sale and purchase are sure of themselves to produce.

I have, for several years, endeavoured to obtain a compromise on this subject. In 1839 I voted for a Committee of the whole House, with the view of supporting the substitution of a moderate fixed duty for the sliding-scale. In 1841 I announced the intention of the then Government of proposing a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter. In the past session I proposed the imposition of some lower duty. These propositions were successively rejected. The present First Lord of the Treasury met them in 1839, 1840, and 1841 by eloquent panegyrics of the existing system—the plenty it had caused, the rural happiness it had diffused. He met the propositions for diminished protection in the same way in which he had met the offer of securities for Protestant interests in 1817 and 1825—in the same way in which he met the proposal to allow Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham to send Members to Parliament in 1830.

The result of resistance to qualified concessions must be the same in the present instance as in those I have mentioned. It is no longer worth while to contend for a fixed duty. In 1841 the free-trade party would have agreed to a duty of 8s. a quarter on wheat, and, after a lapse of years, this duty might have been further reduced, and ultimately abolished. But the imposition of any duty, at present, without a provision for its extinction within a short period, would but prolong a contest already sufficiently fruitful of animosity and discontent. The struggle to make bread scarce and dear, when it is clear that part, at least, of the additional price goes to increase rent, is a struggle deeply injurious to an aristocracy which (this quarrel once removed) is strong in property, strong in the construction of our Legislature, strong in opinion, strong in ancient associations, and the memory of immortal services.

Let us, then, unite to put an end to a system which has been proved to be the blight of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter divisions among classes, the cause of penury, fever, mortality, and crime among the people.

But if this end is to be achieved, it must be gained by the unequivocal expression of the public voice. It is not to be denied that many elections for cities and towns in 1841, and some in 1845, appear to favour the assertion that free trade is not popular with the great mass of the community. The Government appear to be waiting for some excuse to give up the present Corn-law. Let the people, by petition, by address, by remonstrance, afford them the excuse they seek. Let the Ministry propose such a revision of the taxes as in their opinion may render the public burdens more just and more equal; let them add any other provisions which caution and even scrupulous forbearance may suggest; but let the removal of restrictions on the admission of the main articles of food and clothing used by the mass of the people be required, in plain terms, as useful to all great interests, and indispensable to the progress of the nation.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1845.

THE LATE EARL GREY.—The will of the late Earl Grey was proved in the Consistory Court of Durham, on the 18th inst., by the present Earl, the sole executor. The personal effects in the diocese of Durham were sworn under £30,000.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT THE BISHOPWEARMOUTH IRON WORKS.

A dreadful explosion took place at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Cargill, Mounsey, and Company, in consequence of the explosion of a boiler connected with those extensive works, where between 700 and 800 men are employed. It was most fortunate that the explosion took place when the greatest part of the workmen were absent at breakfast, otherwise the occurrence would have been attended with more fatal results. Immediately upon the explosion taking place, Mr. David Holsgrove, the manager of the works, hastened to the spot, and caused every assistance to be rendered to the unfortunate sufferers, some of whom were conveyed to their own houses, and others to the Infirmary. Mr. Holsgrove has caused persons to inquire after the sufferers every half hour, for the information of the owners of the works, who have spared neither trouble nor expense in alleviating their pain and the sorrow of their relatives.

The Rev. R. Skipsey, B.A., incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Bishopwearmouth, and the Rev. David Aikenhead and the Rev. A. J. Liefie, curates of Bishopwearmouth, were most assiduous in their attention to the sufferers. The damage to the works is estimated at about £1000. So terrific was the blast, that some of the materials were blown to a distance of 400 or 500 yards, and injured the engine upon the Hetton Coal Company's Railway; about half of the boiler was blown against the Bishopwearmouth Glass Works, belonging to James Hartley, Esq., and partners, and the remainder was blown to atoms.

We subjoin a list of the dead and wounded:—

Names of the killed—Phillips, a boy; Cornforth, a young man; John Sugden, a boy; Oxley, a man.

The wounded are as follow (22)—Mowbray, a boy; Chapman, do.; Pearson, do.; Boswell, do.; Metcalfe, do.; Wm. Carr, do.; Wm. Bailes, do.; Geo. Liddle, do.; Bushells, do.; Wm. Bell, do.; two gardeners' boys; John Oxley, a man; Orwin Thomas, do.; Lumber, do.; Downey, do.; Wm. Lewis, do.; John Shottin, a young man; Almand, do.; Cornforth, do.; Pegman do.; Thomas Pearson, do.

MYSTERIOUS MORTALITY IN A FAMILY.

On Tuesday Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and a jury, assembled at the Middlesex Hospital, for the purpose of further prosecuting an inquiry relative to the respective deaths of William Lambert, aged 17, and Henry Lambert, aged 12, brothers, forming two of a numerous family, who died in that institution, under the following circumstances:—

On a former occasion it appeared in evidence that the father of the deceased, who carried on the business of a painter and glazier, at No. 33, Cumberland market, died about twelve weeks since, subsequent to which his relict, three sons, a daughter, and granddaughter had been seized with a malady which they considered was the scarlet fever. The granddaughter, however, dying, and the sons becoming daily worse, they were, on the 4th inst., removed to the hospital, where, on the 13th, William died, and, on the 15th, Henry.

Mr. W. Corfe stated that the deceased were admitted into that hospital on Tuesday, the 4th inst., together with another brother, who still remained there, and was gradually progressing towards recovery. They all exhibited precisely the same symptoms, and had been attacked in the same manner. The indistinctness of their articulation rendered it very difficult for them to explain the nature of their complaint. Witness considered them to be labouring under a poisonous effluvia, arising from the sewer connected with the neighbourhood in which they had resided. The eldest brother, John Lambert, still survived. The most voracious appetite was shown by them, they eating rump-steaks and chops, and drinking porter in as great a quantity. Leeches were applied to the jaws when the knees and elbows became very much swollen and painful. On making a *post mortem* examination of deceased, Henry, he found an extensive ulceration of the larynx, and immediately behind three large abscesses, each about the size of a walnut. The veins did not exhibit any inflammation, and the stomach as well as the other organs were quite healthy. He (witness) had never, during his fourteen years' practice at that hospital, met with so peculiar a case. The case had struck all the medical gentlemen who had heard of it as one of the most incomprehensible in the annals of the *materia medica*.

Frances Amelia Lambert, sister to the deceased, was next called, and said that on the 4th of October last she went to nurse, during her illness, her sister, Mrs. Wingrove, wife of a brewer's vat maker, living in Whetstone-park, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Two or three days afterwards witness was seized with sickness and pains in her loins, with sore throat and rash all over her. She remained there till the 10th, when becoming worse she returned home to her mother's, where her voice failed her, and on the 14th her skin peeled off. She was better the following day and very hungry; but was unable to open her mouth, and her sister (Mrs. Wingrove) was the same. Witness, however, eventually rallied and recovered. On the 19th, her (witness's) child, aged ten months, became ill under similar symptoms, which were stated by an apothecary in the neighbourhood to be scarlet fever, and it died on the 2nd inst., before which time witness's mother had been also attacked, but restored to health.

The Jury returned the following verdict—"That the deaths of the deceased William and Henry Lambert were caused by some poisonous effluvia, to the Jury unknown."

ACCIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER RAILWAY.—The Brighton and Chichester Railway was opened on Monday as far as Worthing. The first three trains from Brighton, and the first two from Worthing, went through, carrying a considerable number of passengers; but the third train from Worthing, which starts fifty-five minutes after twelve o'clock, on arriving at Lanieng, within a short distance of the residence of the late Sir Thomas Lloyd, Bart., met with an accident which interrupted the traffic for the rest of the day. At the spot in question, two horses were drawing a train of earth-waggons on a temporary line of rails, or rather on the permanent rails, which are laid down for about half a mile in this locality; and the driver neglecting to observe the precaution of holding the leading horse by the bridle, the animal started off into the permanent line of rails just as the engine was coming up, and the tender, which was in advance of the engine, knocked down the horse, and ran over it. The tender was capsized off the rails, and falling over the horse when between the front and hind wheels, killed it on the spot. The engine was also thrown over, but remained on one of the rails, so as to obstruct the passage. Fortunately, the pace of the train being slow, none of the passengers were injured; but, in consequence of the accident, they were detained for about two hours, when they were removed to another train, and proceeded to Brighton. The driver of the horses was taken into custody.

CHARGE OF MATRIMONY.—On Tuesday, an inquiry took place before Mr. W. Payne, at the Sir John Falstaff tavern, Kent-street, Dover road, respecting the death of Mary Harrowbin, aged sixty-seven, lately living at 89, Ann-street, Kent-road. The body presented a very distressing appearance, there being a frightful wound in the centre of the back several inches in length, evidently inflicted by some sharp instrument.—Jessie Edwards, lodging in the same house, stated that she heard a violent noise on the night in question, as of persons quarrelling. Witness went into the room, and there saw the deceased lying on the bed in a dying state. Deceased said that "she had received her death blow, and it was her son John who had done it." Witness saw a wound bleeding very much, and she died before the arrival of the surgeon. About eleven the same night she then appeared jocular. A policeman came in. The son said that the deceased had received the injury by falling against the latch of the door.—Mr. William Babbage, surgeon, said that when he reached the house the deceased had expired. Nothing was said of the wound at first, but the son told witness that she had been troubled with a difficulty of breathing, and had gasped and died. Witness found a wound on the left side of the spinal chord, about midway between the sixth and seventh ribs. It appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp knife. The wound was about three quarters of an inch in length and one inch in breadth. Witness had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and death had arisen from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, which was much congested. The coagulum might have arisen from excitement consequent upon the injury, or the excessive hemorrhage which had caused the effusion.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against John Harrowbin," who was committed on the Coroner's warrant to Newgate.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—We regret to have to announce that another death, resulting from the accident on the Midland Line, near Barnsley, on the 20th ult., took place on Wednesday (last week.) We reported at the time of the accident that, in addition to the serious injuries received by Mr. Commissioner Boteler, which proved fatal, Police-Sergeant John Stubbs, of the Leeds Detective Force, suffered a compound fracture of the leg. Although the operation of setting the leg was satisfactorily performed, the case has terminated fatally, and he died on Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, leaving a family of six young children wholly unprovided for. This is a case well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy, and it is to be hoped that the Midland Railway Company will make some provision for these helpless orphans. The inquiry into the circumstances connected with his death took place before Mr. John Blackburn, Leeds borough Coroner, at the Court-house, on Monday. The evidence on this occasion was similar, in all its principal details, to that adduced at the previous inquiry held on the body of Mr. Boteler. The drift of the evidence may be very briefly stated:—It appeared that between Masborough and Barnsley the mail train became partially disabled, in consequence of which an assistant or pilot engine was sent for from Masborough. In the absence of the stoker of the pilot engine, Johnson, whom some of the jury thought a very material witness, the inquest was adjourned till next Monday, in order that his attendance might be procured.

DEPOSIT OF RAILWAY PLANS WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board of Trade, by the direction of the Law Officers of the Crown, will receive plans and maps, which, by the standing orders of Parliament, must be deposited at that Board up to twelve at night, on Sunday, the 30th inst. (tomorrow). Doubts having been entertained on this head, we deem it right to announce the fact.

SALE OF THE BECKFORD COLLECTION.

Before we resume our descriptive *détour* of this costly monument of Mr. Beckford's taste, we must say a few words in emendation of the details given last week. This structure appears to have been the delight of Mr. Beckford, as a retreat for study and meditation. Its design conveys an impression of size and variety of form, perfected with harmony of colour, that is surprising in so comparatively small a space. Mr. Goodridge, the architect, has produced another design, showing the Tower to be capable, at a moderate expenditure, of being enlarged into an elegant and complete residence.

Still, the Lansdown Tower is of much less elevation than the Fonthill, which was 280 feet in height. In Mr. Redding's "Recollections," we find the following passage respecting the origin of the two Towers. Mr. Redding, *loquitur*—

"I thought of the Tower of the Caliph just now," I remarked, "while I was upon Lansdown, fancying the youthful idea carried on through later life—the towers in *Vathek*, and Fonthill, and here, lead to such a conclusion."

"No," Mr. Beckford replied, "I have extraordinary sight; God rarely gives men such eyes. I am partial to glancing over a wide horizon—it delights me to sweep far along an extended landscape. I must elevate myself to do this, even on Lansdown. The tower at Fonthill was as necessary an appendage to such a structure as it would have been to a real abbey. I love building, planting, gardening—whatever will keep me employed in the open air. I like to be among workmen. I never kept less at one time than a hundred when at Fonthill. Wishing to have something besides a study on the summit of the hill, where the view is so extensive, I determined upon erecting the Tower."

"It was a conclusion from the advantageous site, then?" I observed.

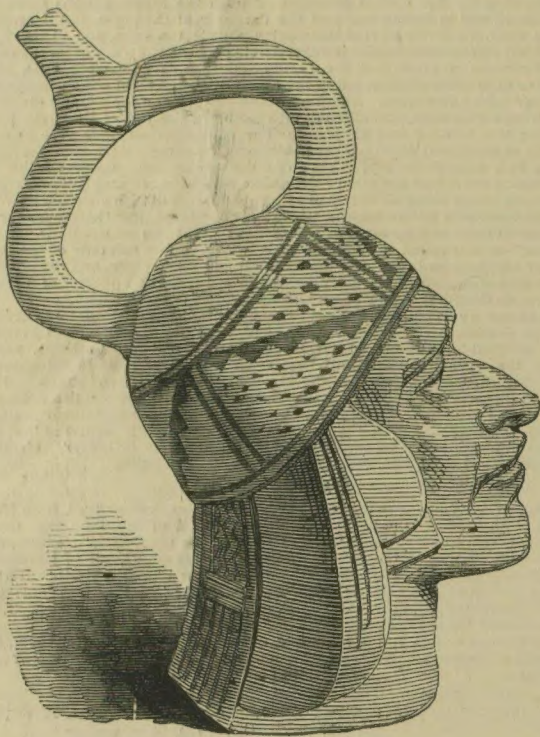
"It was—everybody is deceived in judging of the motives of others, though your conclusion was natural."

We may here mention, by the way, that the cost of Fonthill has been strangely overstated at one million; whereas the whole outlay was £273,000, scattered over sixteen or eighteen years in the expenditure.

Returning to the Lansdown property, we find the Gardens remarkably rich in the Fir or cone-bearing tribe; to which, (besides the British Isles,) Mexico, the Brasil, and the Himalaya, have been made tributary.

This is a truly noble apartment, including the Vestibule, 29ft. 9 inches by 17ft. 3, and 12 feet in height. It has a ceiling with oak beams, relieved by crimson, purple and gold; and a deep semi-circular recess, with windows enriched with slabs of very rare marble. The chimney-piece is of elegant Brocatelli. The walls are hung with scarlet moreen, and finished with richly-gilt mouldings. The carpet is quatrefoil pattern, and scarlet colour. The chairs are of the Fonthill pattern, finished in scarlet; and the cabinets are of oak. On the walls are some choice paintings; and throughout the apartment are several rare and costly items of *verru*. The curtains are of purple and scarlet; and to the windows are gilded trellis guards or *grilles*.

Here we should explain, that our several views of the Tower and Buildings,



PERUVIAN DRINKING CUP.

interior and exterior, have been taken from very effective drawings made by Mr. Willes Maddox, for Mr. E. F. English's superb work, lately published.

THE SALE.

The sale of this splendid collection commenced on Thursday last, and has been continued on each succeeding day of business. The catalogue numbers some 650 lots, including gorgeous furniture, cabinets, paintings, antique gems, coins, agates, mosaic tables, sculpture, Etruscan vases, rare gold Japan, and what is described as "matchless china." Of the latter there is a large proportion, a circumstance thus explained in the *Bath Chronicle* of last week:—"There is a general feeling of surprise at the quantity of china, and many are credulous as to the fact of its being the genuine property, and veritably having belonged to Mr. Beckford. For two reasons we place entire confidence in the announcement. In the first place, there is not one single piece of those ten thousand specimens but is remarkable for its beauty, quality, and costliness; and, secondly, because Mr. Beckford's custom was to have a different arrangement for every day in the year. The cup and saucer he used to-day at his breakfast were placed in a cabinet until a revolving year brought them into request; and such was the custom likewise at dinner, dessert, and tea. Thus to indulge his taste for the finest and most delicate porcelain was a manifestation of a feeling superior to the mere possession of wealth, which might have been content to exhibit gold and silver; not so as regards the fragile egg-shell china, which a touch might shiver, the priceless enamel, the loveliest Dresden and other China, for which all Europe had been ransacked. No variety of tint, or elaboration of mere dexterity, could reconcile the fine taste of Mr. Beckford to what was merely costly. In his china, furniture, gardens, equipage, and through all the details of his princely establishment, there were always evidences of refinement, and a chaste, but rich and exquisite taste. Nothing was incongruous; all was in perfect keeping—in complete harmony."

The First Day's Sale consisted of Rare Oriental and Egg-shell China; the whole of which fetched very high prices. Thus, we find a single basin, dragon pattern, brought £4 12s.; and four egg-shell cups and saucers, very rare, certainly, but fetching £13 2s. 6d. Fourteen exquisitely enamelled dessert dishes were bought by Messrs. Nathan, for £9 19s. 6d.

On the Second Day, the Assyrian, Greek, Indian, Roman, Portuguese, Spanish,

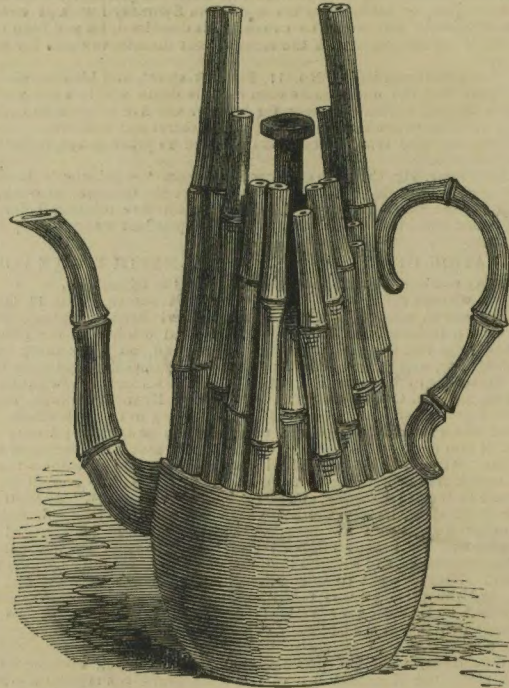
German, French, and British coins, and the collection of medals, fetched average prices. The intaglios brought large sums: Victory crowning Achilles (from Strawberry Hill), £9; and an allegorical group from the same collection, £8 15s., being much higher prices than they brought at the Strawberry Hill Sale. A Bacchanalian Mask, in large Sardonyx, by Pistrucci, brought £25 4s. The antique plate realised from 25s. to 40s. per ounce: Messrs. Nathan bought several lots.

On the Third Day, the sale of the Porcelain was resumed; a single plate bringing 54s.; and 6 egg-shell plates £19 8s. 6d., by Messrs. Nathan, "a very high price for 6 china plates, but they are matchless." The china, altogether, is considered to have fetched higher prices than at any sale remembered by the oldest china-dealer in England.

On the Fourth Day, Monday, the Tower alone was sold for £4400; and, with the Gardens, brought 8415 guineas. It was, however, rumoured that the Tower was bought in; and, without any positive knowledge on the subject, we rather think this was the fact; for we know that the estimated value of the fixtures left in the Tower was £1444. The garden cost £15,000, and the land £3000; so that, at the very lowest calculation, the property must have cost Mr. Beckford £23,000. The price realised by the ground is stated to have averaged nearly £800 per acre!

The Fifth Day, Tuesday, was devoted to the Sale of the Pictures. We quote a list, with prices, &c., from an excellent report in the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*:

Wissing, 1662.—Three-quarter Portrait of a Lady, £8 10s.
Van Kessel.—A Pair. Fish, Fruit, and Flowers, £22.



RARE CHINESE COFFEE-POT.

Jean Cousin.—A Pair. The Day of Judgment, representing the Resurrection of the Dead; and its companion, the Condemnation of the Wicked, £63.

Steenslyck.—Fram's Dream, £11 6s.

Portrait of Geronimo Diodati, £15 4s.

Domenichino.—Allegorical. The Pursuit of Love, £105.

Canalotto.—View in Venice, with the Statue of St. George, £58 16s.

Fredeman de Vries.—Interior of a Palace, with a view of a celebrated cabinet, richly decorated, and adorned with pictures belonging to the Emperor of Austria, £44 2s.

Patel.—Highly-finished Landscape, with classical ruins, waterfall, and figures, £34 15s.

Its Companion. Classical Landscape, with cattle and figures, £25 4s.

Bonaventure Peters.—View of Ostend, £50 8s.

Albert Cuyp.—View off the Dutch Coast, £183 15s.

G. Lance.—A Fruit Piece, £68 5s.

Gonzales Cocques.—Interior of a handsome Apartment, decorated with pictures, £162 12s.

Canalotto.—View at Venice, £215 5s.

Borgognone.—A Battle Piece. Charge of Cavalry, £32 10s.

Cemarotti.—View of an Italian Town, £33 10s.



RARE VENETIAN GLASS.

The Tower, Gardens, and Grounds extend by a Terrace Walk to a Tunnel, at which commences "the Dike Garden," wherein is a picturesque Italian Cottage.

The Tower building is approached from a spacious area, surrounded with Plantations, by a flight of steps and a Terrace, under an Arcade; passing the chief entrance, along a Corridor, the ascent to the Tower is by an open geometrical staircase, to the Lantern, or Belvedere, described in our Journal of last week. On descending the staircase, by a doorway therefrom, we reach a spacious Terrace, whence the Gardens and Plantations are seen to great advantage. Descending somewhat lower, we reach the second floor of the main building, and enter the *Oratory*, described in our last as the *Sanctuary*. It communicates with the *Crimson Drawing-room*, also described last week. Adjoining, is a *Library*, or *Gallery*, with arched ceiling and guilloché panels, and fitted with oak book-cases and closets.

On the Ground Floor is the apartment described in our last as the *Vestibule*, but which is a *Corridor*, leading to the principal *Vestibule*. Here is a splendid Sienna Console, supported by columns of the same material: the arched compartments above are lined with silvered plate glass, and has a rich and imposing effect, which is sustained by the oak-beamed ceiling and richly-coloured walls, constituting a suitable approach to the *Scarlet Drawing-room*, engraved this week.



ETRUSCAN VASES, CHINESE VESSELS, &c.

SALE OF THE BECKFORD COLLECTION.

Velasquez.—A very fine Portrait of Philip IV., of Spain, £44 10s.
West.—A Grand Mass in the Interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in which are introduced the Kings of France and Scotland, when prisoners at Windsor, £113 8s.
Waterloo.—Highly-finished Woody Landscape, £38.
Peter Neefs.—The Interior of a Magnificent Cathedral, £137.
Copley Fielding.—Landscape, with Cattle—View of Hurstmonceaux Castle, looking towards Pevensey Level, £14.
W. Allen.—Barren Hilly Landscape, with Peasants Travelling, £4 10s.
Melchior Hondecoeter.—Poultry, in a Magnificent Landscape, £193 5s.
De Cort.—Very Highly-finished Landscape, with Ecclesiastical Ruins and Water, £84.
De Heem, and Bonaventure Peters. 1696.—Still Life, £92 8s.
West.—The Opening of the Seventh Seal—Painted for Mr. Beckford, £23 2s.
Waldenberg.—The Building of the Tower of Babel, £121 16s.
D. I. F. Francken. 1601.—The Triumph of Neptune, £51 9s.
Giovanni Bellini.—A fine Portrait of Andrea Vendramini, Doge of Venice—1476, £66 6s.



CHINA BIRD, AND JAPAN SUGAR BASKET.

R. R. Reinagle.—Rocky Landscape, with a Winding Brook running through the middle ground, £8 8s.
Francesco Mola.—Rocky and Romantic Landscape, £147.
 Twelve curious Illuminated Missal Drawings, mounted in two black and gold frames, £12 12s.
Willes Maddox.—The Temptation in the Wilderness, £17 6s.
 Christ's Agony in the Garden, £21.
 The Annunciation, £15 15s.

[These pictures, the subjects of which were suggested to the artist by Mr. Beckford, were painted expressly for the Sanctuary.]

De Witt.—Interior of a Cathedral, with figures habited in the dresses of the times, £49 7s.
Copley Fielding.—A Vessel endeavouring to enter a Harbour, at the approach of a storm, £152 5s.
Schelffont.—Highly finished and pleasing Landscape, £74 12s.
Thomas Barker.—Scene in the Campo Vaccino, £39 18s.



MARBLE STATUE OF ST. ANTHONY, OF PADUA.—BY ROSSI.

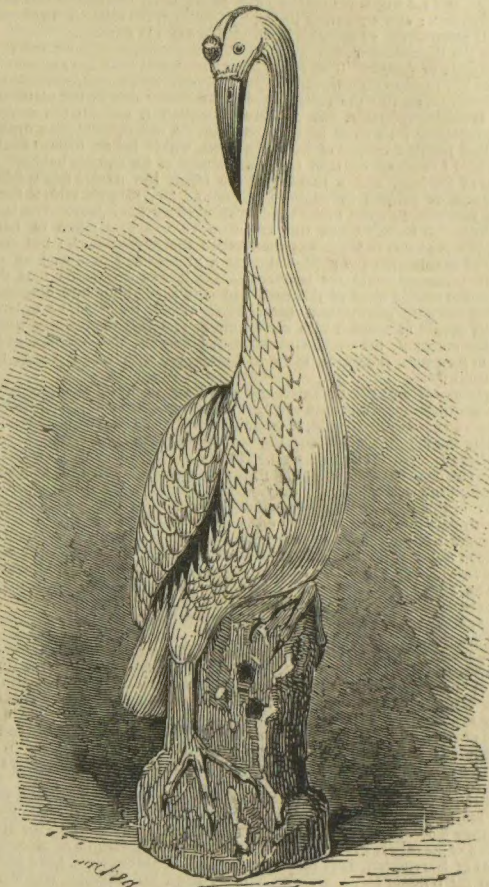
Van Opstal.—Interior of a Grand Saloon, adorned with many highly-finished pictures, £43.

Cuyp.—A Portrait of a Lady, with a ruff, £25 4s.
Crayer.—A full-length Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, £67 4s.
A. Montague. 1838.—A Landscape, with corn field, wooden bridge, &c., £11 11s.
Gilray.—A pair of Ovals—Caricatures, £3 3s.
Gonzales.—Pen and Ink Drawing—Head of a Youth, £1 12s.

It will thus be seen that the total sum realised by the sale of the pictures amounted to nearly £3000.

The pair of pictures by Jean Cousin, Lot 303, which, to the uninitiated, certainly, had no great claims, were highly prized by their late possessor. It was imagined that they would be sold for a trifle, and were actually put up at ten guineas; but the judgment of Mr. Beckford was corroborated, and they brought 60 guineas.

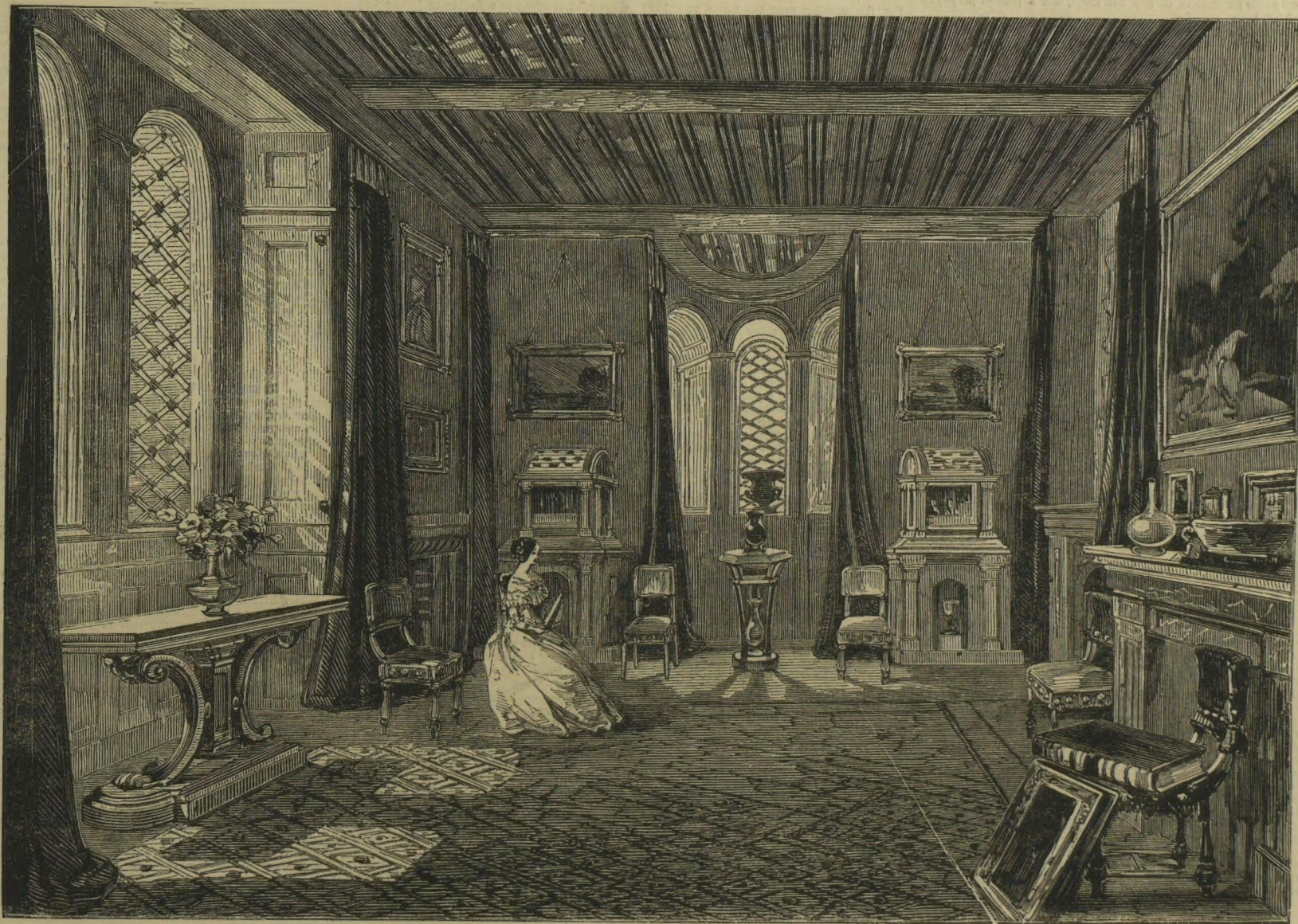
Lot 306.—A picture by Domenichino, which some of our friends thought inferior to many paintings of similar size which they had seen on the lids of snuff-boxes,—brought 100 guineas. So much for the honour of coming from the Aldobrondi palace, and having had a place in Lansdown Tower!



RARE OLD INDIA CHINA STORK.

Lot 312.—Albert Cuyp, brought 175 guineas. The picture, by Bonaventure Peters, which was of a corresponding size—and an unbiased judgment would have deemed quite equal to Cuyp's—brought only 48 guineas.

Lot 313.—"The Last Ripening Sunbeam," by G. Lance. (This fine picture was engraved in No. 148 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) It is related, that when Mr. Beckford first saw this picture in the last exhibition of the Society of British Artists, he intimated to the Secretary his wish to purchase it, but was told that it had already been disposed of. Without asking either the price of the picture or the name of the purchaser, he desired the Secretary to present his compliments to the owner, and to say, that if he would do him the favour to accept of double the cost price, he should feel sincerely obliged. The gentleman who had bought Lance's picture was the artist's friend, and, sensible of the advantage of placing one of his productions in Mr. Beckford's collection, he relinquished his claim, and paid to Mr. Lance the doubled sum. A letter, detailing these particulars, written by Mr. Lance, was offered by Mr. English to the jur-



LANSDOWN TOWER.—THE SCARLET DRAWING-ROOM.

THE WINDOW-FRAME.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF FREILICHTHAT.)

BY LEWIS FILMORE.

At Newhaus, in his castle proud, the Royal hunting-feast was spread;
The trumpets sounded through the roof, the guests were rang'd, the grace was said;
The Butler pour'd the wine to each, the Servants haste at every call—
It was a sultry summer's day—they open'd wide the windows all!
And through them fell the eye upon the coolness of the Forest green—
The Forest, that of all his lands the Monarch priz'd the most I ween;
For in it he forgot his cares—in clang of horn and cry of hound,
The claims of the unruly folk, of rebel Königsburg, he drown'd.
Alas! that stubborn Königsburg! that sturdy race of Northern blood!
How obstinately for their rights against their Prince that people stood!
And not its Nobles only! No! The Burger-chiefs the Nobles aid,
Both by revolt against their King, the champions of a People made.
Stern spirit of the Northern coast! Inheritance that yet is thine!
For Freedom ever seems to choose a wave-wash'd region for her shrine!
As now the splendor of the crown is dimm'd a little near thy foam,
So then, from Brandenburg to thee, how many a heavy curse did come!
The Prince sat at his Hunting-feast—the Boar's-head smok'd, the Rhenish flow'd,
"This day" he said, "shall not a thought upon those rebels be bestow'd!"
But as he spake a step was heard—a Knight, bareheaded, bent his knee,
With boots all dust, and blooded spurs: "Ho, what then may thy message be?"
The rider drew a letter forth, too well that seal the Monarch knew,—
He tore it open, glanc'd within, and pale with hate and passion grew;
"Again from Königsburg! By Heaven! the Traitors think us dead or dull,
But this contempt shall be their last—the measure of their crimes is full!"
"As sure as I this apple hurl!"—and from the fruit beside him spread
The Monarch seiz'd with furious hand, an apple fresh, and round, and red—
"As sure as I this apple hurl through yonder window's open space,
So surely will I crush the league made by this headstrong, rebel race!"
So surely will I rule, as lord, o'er all the coast that A-ber bears,
So surely shall the Brandenburg the master be of them and theirs!"
And as he spake he rose in wrath to hurl the fruit he seized away—
The guests astounded held their breath, and gasp'd upon him in dismay.
The Apple sped! but where? Without? Not so; the Prince had miss'd his aim!
It struck the slender Cross of stone that formed the lofty Window-frame!
And shattered fell within the Hall! Good! Yet awhile united stand,
And let that Cross a symbol be of hope and trust, my Native Land!

LITERATURE.

BURNS'S FIRESIDE LIBRARY.

This popular Miscellany maintains the very attractive character awarded to the Series, in our notice of its early volumes. In the additions before us we have, first, in National Poetry, a choice selection entitled *Northern Minstrelsy*, from the finest extant stores of Scottish Song; and largely from the minstrelsy of Burns; accompanied by a Glossary, and illustrated with several cleverly executed engravings on wood. As a companion to the above, we have a volume of *German Ballads and Songs*, consisting, chiefly, of new translations from Schiller and others; a number of Original Pieces, founded on German subjects; and a few Ballads, of exquisite humour: this is, altogether, a charming volume. In the department of National Tales, we find seven volumes from the German:—1. *A Selection from the Tales of the Masters*, which have so long been established favourites in their own country; whence, also, the wood-cuts have been borrowed. 2. *Tales from the Phantasies of Ludwig Tieck*, as he is styled in a clever Preface "the last, the only survivor of the noble band of German poets." 3. *The Portrait of the Emperor, Napoleon*, from Hauff. 4. *The Caravan, and other Stories*, from the same author. 5. *Wallenstein and the Swedes in Prague*, a Tale of 30 years' War; by the same. 6. *Liala*, a tale of Switzerland; and *Henrich and Blanca*. 7. *Quentin Matsys*, a tale, embodying the main incidents of the life and genius of the blacksmith and painter of Antwerp; from Pichler. Then, we have a collection of *Tales from the Russian*, foremost in which is the beautiful story on which Madame Cotton founded her very popular tale of "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia." These several contributions are of the legendary class, and possess that "once-upon-a-time" interest, which peculiarly fits them for the fire-side reader; and, we need scarcely repeat that such is the general characteristic of the entire "Library." The most recent additions to this list are *The Sheik of Alexandria*, and *other Tales*, from Hauff; and *The White Lady*, a romance, by Woltmann. Of cognate interest is a volume of *Lives of Celebrated Greeks*, with a spirited frontispiece, by Pickersgill: this little work, though based on Plutarch, presents the benefits of the erudite labours of Müller, Mitford, Gillies, Thirlwall, Potter, and others. It contains the lives of Lycurgus, Solon, Aristides, Themistocles, Cimon, Pericles, Nicias, and Alcibiades; with neat editorial chapters, and a chronological table of events. The work, at first sight, may remind the reader of that "hard-book," *Cornelius Nepos*; but, he will soon find its pages stored with intellectual entertainment, revivifying the dry bones of classic history. The editorship of this volume could scarcely have been intrusted to more able hands.

THE BOOK OF NURSERY TALES. KEEPSAKE FOR THE YOUNG. Three Series. Burns.

These three volumes present a collection of our ancient nursery fictions—old favourites in a new dress. Thus, we have Cinderella, Jack the Giant-Killer, the Sleeping Beauty, White Cat, Goody Two-Shoes, Blue Beard, Whittington, &c. &c., beautifully printed in illustrative bordered pages, and embellished with a profusion of highly-imaginative designs. Then, the binding—Turkey red, gorgeously gilt, would almost delight a bibliomaniac; the three volumes have "stolen a march" upon the ill-printed and unsightly story-books of old: they will form one of the most elegant holiday presents of the approaching season.

THE COMIC ALMANAC FOR 1846. Bogue.

For the ensuing year the facete pencil of Cruikshank has given us a Zodiac of fun and humour, in a series of "speaking" illustrations of the several Signs. Thus, Aquarius is a jolly young waterman; Pisces, a London angler; Aries, the Ram in Smithfield, &c. The several etchings are full of points; even the window-panes are crowded with pun and patter. The wood-cuts are more numerous and humorous than hitherto; and there is some very quaint quizzing upon the conceit for reviving the tastes of our forefathers. There are, too, some smart imitations of poets, great and small; Comic Prophecies for each month; and "a novel Chess Problem—neither side to win in any moves"—very droll. Altogether, in sly, domestic fun—such as can be enjoyed at any fireside—this year's Almanac equals its predecessors: it has scarcely a tinge of politics or lecture; the satire amounts merely to carpeting. It is just the lively companion for children of all growths, and laughter-loving circles of every grade. Here are a few of its pleasantness:—

"THE REVELATIONS OF LONDON.

"Mr. Harrison Ainsworth is respectfully requested to reveal the following real mysteries of London, before he concludes his romance, if it is his intention to do so:—What becomes of all the old cabs and coaches, when they get past work? Where waiters go to when they have a holiday? Who is the subscriber to the 'Metropolitan Magazine,' and where a number can be seen; or whether its existence is a fiction? Where the money comes from which everybody, without an exception, is reported to have made on the railways? If the toll-keepers on Waterloo-bridge have any private friends? What direction of the compass Marylebone-lane runs in, and where it begins and ends? When the gates of Leicester-square were last unlocked; and who goes in, except the cats? What lobster sauce is made of at cheap eating-houses; and what difference exists between the melted butter of the same places, and thin paste? Why Piccadilly omnibuses always stop at the corner of Coventry-street, and then go down a miserable narrow lane, instead of the Haymarket? Why, when you go into a linen-draper's to buy a pair of white kids, you are asked, ten times out of eleven, whether you will not have straw-coloured? Where the crowd of boys rise up from, to open the cab door, or seize your carpet-bag, the minute you get out of a railway omnibus, none having been visible just before? What species of position is gained from drinking champagne with the funny singers at a supper tavern, out of a tankard? How tradesmen, of vast minds, contrive to put '25,000 muffs and boots' into a house not capable of accommodating 50?"

THE FLORAL ALMANAC FOR 1846. De la Rue and Co.

Mr. Owen Jones, whose superb illustrations of the Alhambra have gained for him considerable fame, has just produced an exquisitely embellished Sheet Almanac, with the above title. It is executed upon fine card—the size, 20 by 12 inches. The design is a large Gothic arch, the base, sides, and spandrels filled in with flowers upon a field of gold: the delicacy of the colours of the flowers, and their picturesque arrangement, are indescribably beautiful. The calendar of the respective months is inclosed within trellis-work, intertwined with ivy, relieved with gold.

To return to the flowers, there is a *naturalness* in their colouring, which is delightfully refreshing to the eye, and, upon paper, perfectly novel. The Almanac really bears out its title of "Floral." Though of large size, its delicate finish and life-like beauty—almost *odorifer hortus*—entitle it to glazing. In fine, it is one of the most beautiful specimens of "printing in colours" yet accomplished.

LORD BROUGHAM IN FRANCE.—Lord Brougham, we are informed by the *Courrier de Marseilles*, arrived at the Château Eléonore some days ago. He proceeded thither by the new road from Sisteron to Antibes. It is asserted that, during the journey, he stopped at different intervals to admire the views, which he found more picturesque and more magnificent than those of the Simplon and of Scotland. The diurnal life led by the ex-Chancellor of England, in the midst of the little British colony which has been established at Hieres, is remarkable for its simplicity. Every morning is devoted to the solution of the most difficult problems of pure mathematics; in the afternoon, Lord Brougham swims to his friend and neighbour, Mr. Leader, M.P., where, to unbend his mind from the study of the pure analysis, he demands a few inspirations, somewhat less serious, from the *panathénas*. When the noble lord is surprised by nightfall in the midst of his conversations, he is too happy to avail himself of the hospitality of his friend the member for Westminster.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The most striking evidence of the popularity of "Maritana" is, that professors and amateurs are not content with one hearing, but nightly are seen to congregate, to canvass the varied beauties of Mr. Wallace's clever production. No opera brought out for many years past has created a greater sensation; and it is curious to hear the discussions raised as to what school the new comer appertains. When we mention that his name is associated with Balfe, Bellini, Donizetti, Weber, Spohr, &c., it may be gathered that Mr. Wallace's style is not yet precisely fixed. It appears to us that the young composer has too much fertility of invention to tie himself down to certain forms. He writes according to the situations of the drama. We could almost quarrel with him for the bit of fugue in the overture, as it is a mere episode thrown in, perhaps, to conciliate the pompous shallow-pated blockheads that would reduce music to the level of an arithmetical calculation, and make an *alla Capella* fugue the test of a musician's inspiration. Mr. Wallace, we trust, will not be led astray by these "slow coaches." Let the element of his power be popular melody, with just as much learning as to establish that he can grapple with scholastic forms. One does not go to a theatre to be devoured with ennui. Our German friends, with all their classical associations, will have Italian music. Operatic writing must be the exponent of sentiment and passion, and should not be the result of mathematical calculation. Mr. Wallace has proved himself to be a fertile melodist, a thorough master of orchestration, and he has a dramatic impulse and colouring. Take the two trios in the second and third acts, and contrast them! Listen to the divine air, sung so exquisitely by Miss Poole, and to the impassioned duets between her and Miss Romer, and the latter and Mr. Harrison. The fortune-telling scene and the Gitana invocation, "The Harp in the Air," are also perfect gems. We are glad to find that the houses have been nightly crowded to excess.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Stretton enacted, for the first time, the part of Don José, the Minister, filled formerly by Mr. H. Phillips, who was singing at Exeter Hall that evening, but as Mr. Stretton's name remains in the bills, we presume that he will remain the representative of Don José. We will take an opportunity of hearing him. Miss Poole's singing produces the most powerful effect, and she carries away the vocal honours pre-eminently. Miss Romer has improved; in the brilliant passages she has yet to acquire certainty and truth. Mr. Harrison's acting is a shade better: it is, however, still objectionable on the score of coarseness. The drama is well dovetailed by repetition, and the points tell with the audience, a proof that Mr. Fitzball has exercised tact in the adaptation of the subject. The new ballet is noticed elsewhere, and we cannot but praise the clever music of M. Adolphe Adam. Whilst it is light and popular, it is filled at the same time with fugal learning.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The fourth Chamber Concert, on Monday night, at Erat's Harp Saloon, exhibited a remarkable lack of novelties, and too great a collection of foreign works for a Society that affects the title of "British." The only new composition was a Pianoforte Sonata in A, by Mr. Walter C. Macfarren, a brother of the clever musician of that name. The first movement, by the judges was deemed the best, the second being too much like a study after the fashion of Thalberg, having a theme in the bass, with a running accompaniment in the right hand. Mr. W. Macfarren played it with great care and delicacy. Mr. C. E. Stephen's Quartet in F No. 2 for two violins, tenor and violoncello, was not particularly striking. Of the standard masters, we had Mozart's Quartet in G No. 1, op. 10, for two violins, tenor and violoncello, well executed by Messrs. Patey, H. Wheatley, Westlake, and W. Lovell. Phillips and Onslow's Sextet, op. 30, for pianoforte, flute, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and double bass, artistically interpreted by Miss Calkin, Messrs. Clinton, Key, Calcott, Winterbottom, and C. Severn. The vocal selection comprised Mr. E. Loder's elegant duet, "The Wandering Wind," charmingly sung by the Misses Pyne; Sterndale Bennett's Song, "May Dew," given by the eldest sister; Himmel's Song of "Tarico to her Lover," by Miss L. Pyne; one of Bellini's cavatinas, by Mr. J. Calkin, in place of a serenade, by Mr. W. L. Phillips, withdrawn on account of some "accident;" and Curschman's effective trio, "Ti prego." Mr. H. Brinley Richards, a fast-rising composer, and first-rate English pianist, was the Director.

The next Concert is fixed for Monday week. We should strenuously recommend that the "native talent" should exert itself, and produce something to vindicate its claims to public patronage. We are glad to learn that the number of members is on the increase; but it is the more necessary that the Society should display signs of vitality.

M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS.

The "British Navy Quadrilles" will have a great success. Who could imagine that the white-gloved and white-waistcoated Conductor—the immortal Julien—had been a sailor before the mast? but the fact we believe to be historical, the *maestro*, in early life, having been drawn for the conscription. He is thus enabled vividly to portray oceanic effects with convulsive vigour. Imagine Julien in the war of the elements. He acts the entire set. His eyes glisten at the parting gun—he weighs the anchor—he sets the sail—and he springs elastic at the boatswain's whistle. He signals the distant vessel—he not only "speaks," but roars; and when excited by the tempest's blast and the battle's din, Julien is appalling; his matted locks tremble with agitation, and he reproduces his mortal combat at Navarino. And this great victory—to the honour of the "Quadrille King"—for is not Julien as mighty a monarch as Hudson, since both men are interested in *trains*?—is achieved with British ballads and Dibdin tunes. Julien must now be designated the "Fleet" Conductor: he must be enrolled amongst our nautical heroes. He spins a yarn to some purpose, as may be seen by the crammed houses at Covent Garden Theatre.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Exeter Hall was crowded to excess on Wednesday night for the second performance, this season, of Handel's Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt." The encores were the same as on the previous occasion, namely, the "Hailstone Chorus," the duet between Messrs. Phillips and Leffler, "The Lord is a Man of War," and the air, so magnificently sung by Miss M. B. Hawes, "Thou shalt bring them in." We were delighted to listen to the sympathetic thunder of applause when Miss Rainforth's voice accidentally failed in that trying piece of declamation, "Sing ye to the Lord." The choral pieces went much better, and Mr. Arthur, the tenor, having acquired more confidence, sang effectively. The "Messiah" is announced for Friday week, when Mrs. Sunderland will make her *débüt*.

VIENNA MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We have received a letter from an English professor now in the Austrian capital, describing, in glowing terms, the great Musical Meetings on the 9th and 13th inst., at the Winter Riding School, for the benefit of the *Conservatoire*, the whole of the executive giving their services gratuitously. The prices of admission were half-a-crown, and six shillings for the reserved seats. The Imperial Family was present on the 9th, and the schemes on both occasions were the same, namely, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Chorus and March from the "Ruins of Athens;" a Vocal Quartet with the entire choir, and an Air from the "Creation," by Hadyn; and Mozart's Overture to "Zauberflöte," and the Chorus "Misericordias Domini," from an *Offertorium*. All the singers were amateurs, with the exception of the leading vocalists, Madame Hasselt Barth, soprano; Herr Erle, tenor; and Herr Staudizl, basso. The band and chorus exceeded 1100 persons. The band was selected from the artists of the Imperial Theatre in the principal instruments. The effect is declared to have been most marvellous.

SACRED MUSIC.

Crosby Hall has acquired great musical fame, and in the performance of sacred works the City amateurs appear to be taking a decided lead. Independently of the excellent meetings, at the City of London Tavern, of the Choral Harmonists, which has commenced its fourteenth season, Miss Mounsey, the organist, has organised a fourth series of Sacred Concerts, for the benefit of the Crosby Hall Institution; and Miss Flower has been giving a selection of Sacred Music, entirely her own composition, and reflecting the highest credit on her capabilities.

NEW MUSIC.

BEETHOVEN'S HYMN. J. A. Novello.

Mr. W. Gardiner, of Leicester, was the first person who introduced Beethoven's works into this country, and for this daring attempt, the puny spirits of the age designated our countryman as a madman. The feelings of this ingenious musician may be imagined on attending the inauguration of Beethoven's monument in August last, when Monarchs, Statesmen, Warriors, *Littérateurs*, and Artists met at Bonn, to do justice to the memory of the Mastermind. Mr. Gardiner, with holy reverence, inscribed his name in the paper, recording the eventful epoch deposited in the pedestal of Hahnel's fine statue; and now, as a memento, Mr. Gardiner has arranged and adapted, as a Hymn, with parts for Soprano, Alto Tenore, and Basso, Beethoven's lovely music from his Pianoforte Sonata, Op. 97, introduced by Liszt with such consummate skill into the "Ode to Genius," performed on that memorable occasion.

A comediella has been produced at the OLYMPIC, called "Who is She?" and very favourably received. The principal characters are sustained by Mrs. Walter Lacy and Mr. James Brown with excellent effect, although we prefer seeing the gentleman in such parts as the "Last Man," which we lately had occasion to notice. He is too *passé* for the assumption of young lovers. The piece is evidently a translation, but the adapter has not made the dialogue so smart as it might have been.

The pantomime for Christmas at DRURY LANE is from the pen of Mr. Maddison Morton. The management of the LYCEUM has arranged with Mr. Charles Dickens for the early proofs of his new work, "The Cricket on the Hearth." It is being adapted by Mr. Albert Smith, and will be produced, as we hinted last week, on the 17th of December.

Nothing appears to be settled about COVENT GARDEN. After Mr. Spicer gave up his intention of taking it, from the impossibility of getting a dramatic company together, there was a report that M. Julien was about to open it after Christmas for operatic performances; but it appears to us, the difficulty of forming a *corps* in that line would be equally great.

POSTAGE TO SWITZERLAND.—On and after the 1st of December the foreign rates of postage on letters between the United Kingdom and Switzerland, when sent by way of France, will be reduced from 9d. to 6d. on each single letter. No alteration will take place in the present British rates of postage on these letters.

chaser. The original cost of the picture was 35 guineas; but it brought 65 guineas at the auction on Tuesday.

Lot 314. Gonzales Coques.—This admirable picture was warmly contended for, and brought 155 guineas.

Lot 318. Velazquez.—A portrait of Philip IV. of Spain—one of the most disagreeable of unpleasant-looking individuals. It was only as a work of art that 32 guineas were paid for this picture. Another portrait, by Crayer, of the same monarch, brought 64 guineas, and, as we imagine, only for the same reason. The gorgeous suit of armour is represented with an exactitude almost deceptive.

Lot 319. West.—A Grand Mass in the Interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor—brought more than even so liberal a paymaster as Mr. Beckford would give the artist—108 guineas! It is well known that Mr. Beckford claimed descent from both the Royal families of France and Scotland, and kindred with many illustrious knights of the Order of the Garter, whose portraits are here introduced, which induced the artist to designate this a family picture. Perhaps West was never seen to so much advantage as in this particular example. There is more breadth, and a richer tone of colour, than he generally attained. But, however pleasurable it was to look at this fine specimen of the master, the charm was destroyed when we beheld that extravagance, which presumed to represent the Opening of the Seventh Seal.

It is the fashion to exclaim that modern artists are not patronised, and that a love for the old masters almost exclusively prevails. We think differently, and there was conclusive evidence during this day's sale in our favour. The pictures painted by Mr. Willes Maddox for the Sanctuary, being in form the semi-lunette, which rendered them unfit for ordinary apartments, brought upwards of 50 guineas; a small landscape, by Mr. Barker, of Bath, which was painted only four years ago, and for which his patron gave 30 guineas, brought at this day's auction 38 guineas; and a painting by Copley Fielding, the exhibition price of which was, it is understood, 40 guineas, brought this day 145 guineas.

When the Hondekoeter was placed before the company, there was a general manifestation of delight. The touch of genius exalts even the meanest subject. Here poultry assume dignity, and, although perfectly natural, are invested with an interest that excites the imagination. Something out of the picture, it may be the intrusive spectator, has disturbed chancieuler, and all the congregated birds sympathise with their lord and master. A magnificent duck draws itself up, by that peculiar tension of its webbed feet, which for an instant enables the ungain bird to assume on land the gracefulness of its aquatic habits. By this stiffness of the legs, and a turning of the head, the duck's tale is told. The cock's comb is painted so admirably, that, as Mr. English said, if the skin is broken, you would expect to see blood trickling from the injury. The landscape is said to be by Both. When this famous work was first taken to Lansdown Tower, it was placed in what was then called the Scarlet-room; but the introduction of so animated and richly-coloured a picture had produced an effect to which its possessor could not be reconciled. It was discovered that the brilliancy of the scarlet crest of the cock had cast everything into dimness; and, with that energetic promptness characteristic of Mr. Beckford, he ordered that the walls should be covered with scarlet cloth, and that the drapery which concealed the entrance, the window-curtains, the carpets, the couches, and every article of furniture, should be made to harmonise with this key note, the said cock's comb!

The picture of still life by De Heem and Bonaventure Peters, is beyond all praise—exquisite for "that sort of thing." The monotony of the good cheer displayed on a snow-white napkin, is admirably enlivened by the introduction of a straggling branch of the vine, and the peep through an open casement at a seaport. Here is a most tempting ham, skillfully carved, to exhibit its quality: in painting the bone of this well-fed joint, the artist had lavished his utmost skill—as it seemed to project from the canvas, and had all the appearance of reality. The fruit in this popular picture is equal to anything we ever saw on canvass; and the oysters seemed as if they would slip from their pearly shells.

The wonder of the collection, to our minds, was Walckenberg's picture of the building of Babel, formerly in King Charles's collection. A powerful magnifying glass was needful to descry all the details of this most extraordinary painting. The Tower itself was made to appear stupendous from the diminutive figures employed in its construction. The surrounding country, intersected by rivers and canals, are crossed by a vast number of bridges and countless multitudes through every portion of the landscape. Camels, loaded with material, in long file and patient stateliness, are proceeding towards the base of that gigantic tower; barges, burthened with stone and timber, almost choke up the numerous streams; and moving figures, in all directions, seem to be labouring as if their life depended on the effort. Various exhibitions of very curious machinery are detailed so accurately, that wood, iron, and brass, are definitely marked; some of the rulers and overlookers are sumptuously arrayed, and decked with chains of gold, and jewels. This gem went for 130 guineas! When Mr. Beckford gave his order for this purchase, he said, "Buy it, although the price should be as high as the Tower itself."

We forbear to give the names that will in future be associated with these pictures; for as agents were generally employed, it was difficult to ascertain for whom they bid. The King of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Harrington, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Northwick, General Sir William Davy, Charles Maude, Esq., Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Hume, it was rumoured, had made purchases.

On the Sixth Day, (Wednesday), some china, and miscellaneous articles, of extreme beauty, were sold. A fine antique bronze—a crab and shells—brought £20. The following lots were bought by Messrs. Nathan: (393) a costly ebony coffer, with slabs of green porphyry, and Porto de Venere marble, ornate enrichments, &c., 84 guineas; (394) a pair of Egyptian red porphyry vases, 30 guineas; (395) the superb oak console table from the Crimson Drawing-room, 58 guineas. The magnificent Florentine Mosaic Table, with oriental alabaster centre, and lapis-lazuli enrichments, after a sharp competition between Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Robinson, of Wigmore-street, was knocked down to the latter for 370 guineas. 417 and 418, two fine Etruscan Vases, were purchased for the British Museum. 419, an Etruscan Vase, presumed to be unique, brought 210 guineas: one of these precious and celebrated Vases is engraved upon the annexed page 344; as is, also, 420, an ancient Peruvian Drinking Cup, of red clay, formerly sacred to the Jucas, and extremely rare. Mr. Beckford was in the habit of remarking upon this Cup, on account of its similarity to the Etruscan ware, that it appeared an evidence of the supposed Eastern origin of the Peruvians; a notion he was fond of maintaining. The Messrs. Nathan were also purchasers of two Jad Cups, and a pair of porphyry half-columns, for 37 guineas.

We must defer the prices of the following day's sale until our next Journal. Meanwhile, we proceed to describe the large group of articles engraved at page 344.

The group of rare Venetian glass consists of a richly-engraved glass goblet, silver-mounted; a curious wine-glass; next is a scalloped glass vase, elaborately engraved; and a tall Bohemian glass flower-vase.

The Peruvian Drinking Cup has been already described.

The Chinese Coffee-pot, bamboo pattern, is curious and rare; each reed is perforated entirely.

Of the large group, the Etruscan Vase is 17½ inches high, very perfect, and of exquisite form, enriched with figures emblematic of the Eleusinian Mysteries. This is understood to have been purchased for the British Museum.

To the left of it is an antique Chinese vase, of bronze, spotted with gold. This is an incense burner. An accidental fire has amalgamated several kinds of metals, among which were portions of pure gold. This substance the Emperor of China used in the fabrication of certain vessels which he presented as a mark of especial favour. There were not many, and the present is considered of great rarity and value.

To the left are two small Etruscan Vases: one, a beautifully-modelled head of Isis; the other, with equestrian figures—black on a red ground. Behind it is a very fine grey and blue crackle jar; and, to the left of it, a magnificent French porcelain, 20½ inches high; flowers on a lapis-lazuli ground. To the right of the large Etruscan Vase is a smaller one, with gracefully-modelled handle. In the right-hand corner is an antique earthenware vase, with very remarkable handles, bound by fillets. And in the left corner is a small Sarcophagus of African black marble, and black plinth.

The fine Statue of St. Anthony of Padua, with the Infant Saviour, engraved at page 145, has been already mentioned. It is of the purest marble, and is, unquestionably, one of Rossi's best works, if not his *chef-d'œuvre*. Its location in Lansdown Tower will be seen in our Engraving of "the Sanctuary," in our Journal of last week.

On one side is a China bird, perched upon the stump of a tree, with foliage and insects—rare. At the base is a precious Japan sugar-basket, with silver-gilt rim, and fall-down handle.

On the opposite side is a Stork, 16 inches high—rare old India china.

Next week we shall complete our Illustrations of this most interesting Collection of Valuables.

EXPERIMENTS ON WOOLWICH MARSHES.—Experiments have recently been made with shells, fitted with Sergeant-Major Freeburn's fuses, in Woolwich marshes, and proved most successful. Out of twenty shells fired, seventeen exploded on striking the bulk-head. Experiments were also tried with Capt. Addison's new furnace for heating shot, which also succeeded. By this furnace, which weighs about a ton and a half, and is easily drawn along, thirty 32 pounder solid shot were heated red hot in twenty minutes.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLE.—According to news received from Iceland to the 12th of October, the eruption of Mount Hecle still continued with the same violence; the lava ran from the south-west crater without intermission, and had already covered a space of three miles, and heaped up a mass in a plain at the foot of the mountain 30 to 40 cubits in height. This river of lava presented on a clear night a spectacle at once magnificent and imposing. Let the reader picture to himself a river of flaming fire precipitating itself from the summit of a lofty mountain, and assuming as it advances from the crater a redder colour, or a sort of bluish red. Three immense columns of smoke constantly ascended from the three craters which had formed and spread themselves over the surrounding districts. Up to this period the lava had not destroyed any farm, but the ashes which had fallen into the meadows had already exercised most pernicious effects upon the cattle, especially the cows. In some districts as many as 40 had perished. The pastures in the district of Rangarvala, situate to the eastward of Hecle, were entirely devastated on the first eruption by considerable quantities of pumice-stone, and it is feared that a great number of sheep perished on the occasion. Much uneasiness is felt at the duration of the eruption, as the lava, when it receives fresh supplies, always approaches nearer to the cultivated lands.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM DUNDAS.
This gentleman, who has been long known in political life, was third son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, Lord President of the Court of Session, and M.P. for Mid Lothian, and grandson of Robert Dundas, Lord Arncliffe, representative of a younger branch of the ancient family of Dundas of that ilk. By profession a member of the English bar, Mr. Dundas early entered on the great arena of politics, and in 1800 was appointed one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, and made a Privy Councillor. In 1804 he succeeded Mr. Charles Bathurst Pitt as Secretary at War, and held that influential office until 1806. He represented for many years the city of Edinburgh, but quitted Parliament in 1831. At the period of his death, which occurred on the 14th inst., Mr. Dundas was Lord Clerk Register, Keeper of the Signet, and Register of Sasines in Scotland. The fees arising out of this last appointment fell little short of £1000 per annum. Mr. Dundas married, 1st June, 1813, Mary, daughter of the Hon. James Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

SIR SALUSBURY DAVENPORT, C.B., K.C.H.
Rear-Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, C.B., K.C.H., of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, and Weedon Lodge, Bucks.; a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham, Chester, Lancaster, Derby, and Gloucester, died at Cheltenham on the 17th inst. This gallant officer entered the navy in 1790, served under the Duke of York in the expedition to the Helles, as Lieutenant of H.M. ship *Isis*, 1799, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the capture of the Dutch fleet. While in command of the *Stag* cutter, he accompanied Captain Campbell, of H.M. ship *Dart*, when that officer cut the *Desirée*, French frigate, out of Dunkirk Roads, in 1800. In 1807, he commanded the *Leopard*, of 50 guns, and took out by force four deserters from the *Chesapeake*, U. S. American frigate. Admiral Davenport, whose patronymic was Humphreys, and who assumed the surname of Davenport by Royal Licence, in 1838, upon succeeding, through his wife, to the Davenport estates of Bramall, in Cheshire, with its celebrated and interesting mansion, was third son of the late Rev. Evan Humphreys, M.A., Rector of Montgomery and of Clungunford, county of Salop, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Salusbury Pryce; and derived his descent from Edwin, Lord of Tegainig, in Flintshire, founder of the Twelfth Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys. He married twice: by Jane Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and heiress of John Trel Morin, Esq., of Weedon Lodge, he had one son, the Rev. Salusbury Humphreys; and by his second wife, Maria Davenport, the heiress of Bramall, he has left five sons and two daughters.

HENRY ILLID NICHOLL, D.C.L.
This learned civilian was son of the late Illid Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, in Glamorganshire, and of Portland-place, London, her Majesty's Procurator General, and grandson of Illid Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, elder brother of Sir John Nicholl, the late distinguished Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Dr. Nicholl's death occurred suddenly. He was in his usual health on the last Admiralty Court day, the 14th, and then took part in a suit of importance. Fever, attendant on the small-pox, terminated fatally last Monday morning.

LADY RAVENSWORTH.
Maria-Susannah Lady Ravensworth was daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley in Durham, and granddaughter, maternally, of Thomas, 8th Earl of Strathmore. She married, 26th March, 1798, Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., who was created Baron Ravensworth in 1821, and by him had a very numerous family, of which the surviving daughters are—Maria, Marchioness of Normanby; Anne, Lady Williamson; Jane, Viscountess Barrington; Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. E. E. Villiers; Susan, Countess of Hardwicke; Charlotte, wife of Captain Trotter, of Dyham Park, Herts, and Georgiana.
Lady Ravensworth has been for some time hopelessly ill, and her numerous domestic circle were thus, in some degree, prepared for the melancholy event, which took place on the 16th instant, and deprived them of so honoured and beloved a member.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 26.
THE CLASS LIST.
This afternoon, the Examiners for the classical examination for honours issued the following list of successful candidates, arranged in the alphabetical order prescribed by the statute:—
CLASS I.—Earle, John, Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Eaton, John R. T., Scholar of Lincoln College; Palmer, Edwin, Scholar of Balliol College; Wilkins, Henry M., Scholar of Trinity College.
CLASS II.—Burgon, John W., Commoner of Worcester College; Church, Charles M., Commoner of Oriel College; Hulme, Samuel J., Scholar of Wadham College; Le Mesurier, Richard A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College; Parkins, William T., Commoner of Merton College.
CLASS III.—Ainslie, Montague M., Commoner of Christ Church; Blacker, Maxwell J., Postmaster of Merton College; Gray, Arthur, Commoner of University College; Harper, Edmund T., Scholar of Pembroke College; Millard, James E., Demy of Magdalen College; Murley, Charles H., Commoner of Wadham College; Pascoe, James, Commoner of Exeter College; Scott, Sir F. E. Bart., Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church; Smith, John C., Commoner of Queen's College; Wilberforce, William, Commoner of St. Mary Hall.
CLASS IV.—Bowden, Thomas A., Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Bradley, William W., Demy of Magdalen College; Cleave, Thomas W., Commoner of Exeter College; Giffard, Harding S., Commoner of Merton College; Horne, John, Commoner of Balliol College; Hosmer, Arthur H., Commoner of Oriel College; Hutchins, William H., Commoner of Queen's College; Hutchinson, Charles H., Commoner of Exeter College; Jones, Theophilus, Commoner of Brasenose College; Mackenzie, Augustus C., Commoner of St. John's College; Menet, John, Commoner of Exeter College; Mount, William G., Commoner of Balliol College; Randall, Richard W., Commoner of Christ Church; Ridley, Oliver M., Commoner of Christ Church; Stretch, John C. T., Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Sumner, George H., Commoner of Balliol College; Willis, William, Commoner of Balliol College.
HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL **JOHN MATTHIAS WILSON** } Examiners.
CHARLES DAMAN **ARTHUR WEST HADDAN**

THE NEW DEAN OF CANTERBURY.—We have reason to believe that Sir Robert Peel has bestowed the vacant Deanery at Canterbury on the Rev. William Rowe Lyall, Archdeacon of Maidstone, and brother, we believe, of the member for the city of London.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The Council sat four hours. Another Council, which sat three hours, was held on Wednesday.

THE LATE LADY HOLLAND.—The remains of the late Dowager Lady Holland were removed on Monday morning from her late residence in Stanhope-street, for interment in the family vault, Ampleford, Bedfordshire. The funeral was as private as the rank of the deceased would admit—consisting only of a hearse, drawn by four horses, and several mourning coaches. Her ladyship has left her Brixton property (the value of which is estimated at about £1500 a year) to Lord John Russell, for his life. At his death, £500 per annum out of the same property is to be paid to his lordship's children, the remainder reverting to the offspring of her ladyship's daughter, the present Lady Lilford. We understand that her ladyship's other children and grandchildren are very slightly remembered, if at all. Her page comes in for an annuity of £150 a year, in addition to £50 per annum left by the late Lord Holland to the same individual, and all the members of her ladyship's establishment are more or less provided for. Mr. Metcalfe Babington, her ladyship's medical attendant, receives a legacy of £1500, and an annuity of £50. To Mr. Macaulay her ladyship bequeaths a legacy of £100; to Mr. Luttrell, one of £300; and smaller sums to many of her personal friends. A picture in Holland House is left to the Queen, "if her Majesty will deign to accept it;" and the Hon. W. Cowper receives her ladyship's collection of "H.B.'s" caricatures.

DEATH OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—We regret to state that Captain M'Lachlan, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, who left that town for London, a few days since, for the purpose of taking leave of his two daughters, who were about to proceed to Ceylon, expired at his apartments in Northumberland-court, Strand, on Saturday last. The late Capt. M'Lachlan, who was in the sixty-eighth year of his age, had enjoyed excellent health until within a very few days of his decease. The Misses M'Lachlan sailed on Monday, from Gravesend, in the *Tigris*.

THE CONDEMNED SLAVERS.—A respite has been received from the Secretary of State, respecting the condemned pirates till the 15th of December. The tidings were communicated to the prisoners by John Milford, of Coover, Esq., who, speaking Spanish, has, at the desire of the High Sheriff, frequently visited them, and manifested the greatest attention and humanity to these unhappy men. The prisoners are all in good health, some, who were dreadfully diseased, having, by the medical treatment and discipline, been restored to health, and his stern spirit has yielded somewhat beneath the effects of confinement and reflection.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The most notable occurrence, of a sporting character, during the week, was the rowing match between London and the provinces, in the persons of their respective champions, Pocock and Clasper, on the waters of "Coaly Tyne." This issue was decided on Tuesday last—to the emphatic discomfiture of the metropolitan representative. We must here set down a few of the details, the better to give force to our commentary on the principle of impelling floating bodies by manual power, as practised in this country, and other portions of the civilised world.

Soon after noon, in the presence of an immense assembly, the start was effected, the men lifting their shallops through the stream with wonderful strength and admirable grace—

"They feather'd their oars with such skill and dexterity."

Thus sped the race 'till they "fouled," and then going off again, so it continued, 'till, as the report states, hard by "the Herd's House," other "fouling" took place "among some wooden piles." It has been remarked by an English traveller who has favoured literature with a contribution of his views in and concerning Ireland, that he found the national botheration pervading every department of its economy. Even in the titles of their places of abode, he complains that they uniformly put the cart before the horse—the surname before the Christian—as Castle Howard, for Howard Castle—Castle Blaney, for Blaney Castle, and the like. Pat is, no question, a comical fellow, full of odd conceits. Who but himself, for instance, would ever have hit upon such a device as a race wherein the last should be the winner; every jockey to ride an adversary's horse, and all, of course, straining for dear life to have his own behind? But—save by grace of that use which is second nature—a rowing match upon that most intellectual of rivers, even silver Thames, would be regarded as infinitely a more absurd contrivance—indeed more monstrously preposterous, there, than any where else. If the poor Red man had been discovered navigating his canoe in the liquid wildernesses of the far Missouri, or Mississippi, sitting with his face to the tail—it might have been urged in mitigation of the practice that his boat, like our first progenitor, had all the world (of waters) a-head where to choose its course.—We say, had an Ojibbeway, or even a Conemaqua Red-shank been discovered at such sort of exercise, there might have been some argument in abatement; but what shall be said of the London waterman? What, we earnestly inquire, would most probably be done to the cabman who should go off at score, with a fare through Fleet-street or Chapside, driving with his hind behind? "Without, however, our special wonder," does every jolly young waterman (that can't get a job) fly with the ebb through the Scylla of London-bridge into the Charybdis of "the Pool," stern foremost, under circumstances which promise his fare, should he, or she, or they, escape being run down, long odds in favour of a drowning. In such a case, the risk seems positive enough; in a rowing race, it is the superlative of the position; and yet we look at the crews of wicker-boats engaged in their dreadful trade, with the backs of their heads and skulls foremost, as if it were the especial manner in which it ought to be accomplished, without even being conscious that their heads are turned. Such is the force of habit.

The aquatic encounter at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as we have said, was the leading important fact in the sporting incidents of the week—the reverse of the medal was what was not doing at Tattersall's. Never did the Corner probably experience so dull a week—which will be readily believed when we say that there was nothing stirring there but the gentlemen that have been done. The great experiment worked out by the agency of Railway scrip during the past autumn, proved that Bull as a *genus* is nearer allied to the gull tribe than any biped without feathers. The private chemists of human nature who submitted their subjects to proof at Epsom, Doncaster, and other localities affording the fitting materials, must have been *satisfied* by the same results. "What's the Dutch for No?" poor Power used to ask of the German Major, in "The White Horse of the Peppers." "Nein." "Nine is it?" oh then, eighteen must be Yes, because two negatives make an affirmative. The same logic helps us to account for the existing condition of the betting circles: out of the abundance of their cunning it comes to pass that not an individual with an ounce of prudence can be found in them. We are told that the evil of default among persons who bet on horse racing will presently cure itself—by its excess. The Kilkenny cats put an end to their respective tastes for single combat in the same way. In both cases might not the cure be worse than the disease? We will give an article, at no distant day, to a consideration of this problem.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting market continues in quite as depressed a condition as the railway market, and holds out very little prospect of improvement on this side Christmas. The transactions this afternoon were few in number, and of importance only as showing a disposition in three or four quarters to back Brocardo. We give the latest averages.

CHESTER CUP.		
500 to 10 against Warp, and 1000 to 15 each, in one bet, against Warp, Wolf Dog, Event, and Hope.		
7 to 1 agst Sting	30 to 1 agst Malcolm	40 to 1 agst Manila colt
17 to 1 — Brocardo (t)	40 to 1 — Nancy Boy	35 to 1 — The Traverser
25 to 1 — Iago	40 to 1 — Smuggler Bill	50 to 1 — Tugnet
No others mentioned.		
OAKS.		
13 to 1 on The Field	15 to 1 agst Vanish	40 to 1 agst Madcap
15 to 1 agst Queen Anne	20 to 1 — Cuckoo	

THURSDAY.—The only bets were 500 to 8 against Ratan, for the Chester Cup; 45 to 1 each, in small sums, against Tugnet and the Manila colt, for the Derby; 375 to 25 against Vanish, and 250 to 25 against Forth's lot, for the Oaks.

FOOT RACE AGAINST TIME.—The long-expected match made by Mr. Bragg, of the North Star inn, at Slough, with a sporting character at Windsor, to produce a man, within the present year, who would run eleven miles within an hour, came off on Thursday afternoon at Bedford, between Staines and Hounslow. A number of persons from Windsor and London, and the neighbouring towns, were present to witness the match. The person nominated by Mr. Bragg to perform this feat, was named Maxfield, known as "the North Star." The start took place between three and four o'clock, and he won the match, but with only seventeen seconds to spare.

POLICE.

THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."—In our account of the examination of Captain Johnstone last week, at the THAMES Police office, we stated that he would be re-examined on Tuesday. On that day, however, Mr. Broderip, the presiding magistrate, received a letter from Lieutenant Tracy, the Governor of the Westminster Bridewell, enclosing a certificate from Mr. Lavis, the surgeon of the gaol, which was to the following effect:—"I hereby certify that George Johnstone was not sufficiently recovered from his attack of erysipelas of the leg to enable him to attend his examination on Tuesday next.—JOHN LAVIS, Surgeon. House of Correction for Westminster, Nov. 23, 1845."—The magistrate, after reading the certificate, addressed Inspector Evans, of the Thames Police, and said he should further remand the prisoner George Johnstone on the charge of wilful murder, from Tuesday, until Tuesday, the 2nd of December. The inquiry, accordingly, stands adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next, at two o'clock; when, if the prisoner is sufficiently recovered, the investigation will be again proceeded with. In addition to three charges of murder, several cases of cutting and wounding the seamen will be gone into. The sailors have been directed to attend and give evidence against their former captain.

A CANDIDATE FOR TRANSPORTATION.—At QUEEN SQUARE Office, on Tuesday, *John Deisted*, a poor, miserable, attenuated being, was charged with felony. He had been observed on the previous evening, by the water at the Pine Apple, William-street, Piccadilly, carrying a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and on being stopped the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Phoenix, in the same neighbourhood. It was further proved that he had been seen in possession of another pot a night or two previously. Prisoner, on being called upon to make his defence, said, "I am afraid I have not done enough." Mr. Bond: What answer have you to the charge?—Prisoner: I am afraid I have not done enough. I wish to be transported. I am starving. I have scarcely a tag to cover me, and I've no food to eat. It is not true that I stole the pot. I found it in the street, and took it to get a little milk in; but I am tired of my existence, and pray transport me if you can. Mr. Bond committed him for a month. Prisoner: I am very much obliged to you even for that, but I was in hopes you would have done more.

THE ROBBERY AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.—On Tuesday, at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor observed to Mr. Hobler, the solicitor, that, twelve months having elapsed since the perpetration of the robbery at the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., it would, no doubt, gratify the public feeling to be informed exactly of the nature and extent of the measures adopted to prevent the circulation of the stolen notes, and to cause the apprehension of the thieves. The plan of giving publicity to all the circumstances at the Mansion House, before the chief magistrate, would, in all probability, be productive of good, in impressing the necessity of keeping alive the inquiry amongst the police authorities of all the continental countries in which attempts might be made to circulate the notes.—Mr. Hobler said the Lord Mayor had anticipated his wish in desiring to be informed of the steps taken to detect the plunderers, and to recover or render wholly useless the stolen property. It was just twelve months since the monstrous robbery had been committed, but, up to the present moment, not the slightest clue existed which was likely to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators, nor had one of the stolen notes made its appearance or been heard of anywhere, although some romantic accounts had occasionally sprung up, the offspring of the curiosity excited by so extraordinary a robbery. In order to obstruct the circulation of the stolen notes it is unnecessary to mention that the most activity and watchfulness had been exercised. Within twelve hours after the discovery of the very serious loss sustained by the firm, he dispatched his clerk to the principal cities and towns of France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany, to secure the vigilant co-operation of the British Consuls and of the police in each country in furthering his detective measures, and he put himself in correspondence with every representative of the British Government, in every part of the world, upon the subject, on which he had been employed to act with instructions without limit or control. He rejoiced to say that the powerful aid he thus applied for had been most readily and cheerfully accorded. The expense attending the extensive means

taken to circulate the information of the robbery, and to serve proper notices on all money changers and others who were likely to be resorted to for the negotiation of the notes, not to receive them, but to stop the parties by whom they might be offered, was of course large, but it was an object of inconsiderable magnitude in comparison with the anxiety to get hold of the parties implicated in the robbery.—The Lord Mayor said he had been given to understand that the General Steam Navigation Company had yielded prompt and efficacious assistance in conveying the published lists of the stolen notes to the places to which they were directed?—Mr. Hobler said that no opportunity had been neglected in repeating the caution, for on the Queen's visit to Germany, when the Continent was inundated with English, a fresh supply of the lists of stolen notes, with cautions in different languages, was, by the zealous kindness of the directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, conveyed to different parts of the world for distribution. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most active measures had been pursued, the outposts and principal towns having been well supplied from time to time with lists and cautions through the agency of the police, independently of the circulation of immense numbers through every Government office in the country, and the thousands which had been and were continually being applied for by mercantile men and given to all descriptions. To these measures, and to increasing vigilance in pursuing them, was it attributable that not one of the notes had got into circulation. Various other public bodies and companies had likewise expressed their readiness to assist in the matter. Every department of business had been applied to for co-operation, and the readiness to give aid had been universal; and it was most satisfactory to know that in nearly all the instances above-mentioned the parcels of lists had been transmitted and conveyed to their destination without cost.—The Lord Mayor said it gave him much gratification to learn that such praiseworthy sympathy had been manifested by the parties applied to with the loss which Messrs. Rogers had sustained. He was convinced that the public, who had shown so much good feeling upon the occasion, would be glad to be informed that no effort was left untried to render the respectable firm upon which so awful a robbery had been committed every service, and to mitigate the inconveniences to which they must, for some time, have been necessarily exposed. His Lordship was of opinion that the publication of what had been stated by Mr. Hobler, who had acted with such skill and judgment in the whole of the distressing affair, would be the means of reviving the activity of the authorities originally appealed to. It was evident that the measures resorted to had produced a great effect upon the persons implicated in the robbery, for, as far as could be ascertained, not one of the bank notes had been seen, even amongst the stags in Bartholomew-lane. It was, however, still indispensably necessary that the public should exercise the vigilance with which the proceedings of those who were engaged in the inquiry was marked from the commencement to the present time.

STRIPPING CHILDREN AND STEALING THEIR CLOTHES.—At SOUTHWARK Police-office, on Wednesday, *Caroline Stephens*, a well dressed young woman, was charged before Mr. Cottingham with stripping several children of their clothes, and leaving them exposed to the open air. There were seven charges preferred against the prisoner, three of which were selected. From the evidence it appeared that a few days ago a child, belonging to Mr. Donald Murray, residing in the vicinity of the Kent-road, left home for the purpose of going to school. On the way thither, the child was encountered by the prisoner, who induced her, by the promise of some sweetmeats, to accompany her for some distance. When the prisoner got the child into an unfrequented place, she proceeded to strip it of its clothes, in which situation it was found some time afterwards, and conveyed home almost in a state of nudity. On a subsequent occasion, the prisoner having ascertained the name of a little boy who was sent to school by his parents, went there at the close of the day, and said she was sent to fetch him home. The truth of the prisoner's statement was not doubted, the child was given up to her, and on the way home she took it up a passage and soon divested it of its clothes, and then ran away. From the description given of the prisoner, she was soon afterwards taken into custody; and when told by the policeman the nature of the charges against her, she did not attempt a denial, her only expression being, "What must be, will be." Two pawnbrokers produced several articles of children's clothing, pledged by the prisoner, all of which were identified by the parents as having been taken from their persons. The prisoner, who concealed her face during the examination, and sobbed aloud, was committed.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A BOY AT SEA.—At the THAMES Office, on Wednesday, *Alexander Gordon*, the master, and *John Cummings*, the chief mate, of the ship *Methesis*, from Brazil, now lying in the London Dock, were brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with assaulting William Scott, an apprentice, belonging to the same vessel, on the high seas.—Mr. Pelham defended the prisoners.—William Scott, a youth, sixteen years of age, stated that on the outward voyage, the day after crossing the line, he was rather late in turning out of his berth, and the mate came down with the end of the fore bowline (a thick rope), and flogged him with it as hard as he was able. He was then driven on deck, and sent up aloft with nothing on but his shirt, to tar the rigging down. The mate followed him up, and while he was upon the foreyard, again beat him with the rope. After he had received three or four lashes, he ran further out on the yardarm, to save himself from the blows, and was followed by the mate, who continued striking at him. He then jumped off the yardarm, and made an attempt to catch the backstay, which he missed, and fell into the sea. The ship was going seven knots an hour; she was put about, and he was picked up in an almost insensible state. He had scarcely recovered his breath before the mate recommenced flogging him with the same rope. The captain then dragged him to the after part of the ship, and exhibited a heavy cat, and said that was made for him, and gave him a lash with it. The mate sent him up aloft with the tar bucket again, directly he had put on a dry shirt, and he accidentally dropped some of the tar on the top gallant sail, in consequence of the rolling of the ship. He was called by a boy to go to the wheel, and as he was about to do so, the mate seized him and made him fast to the mizen rigging, and after he had let down his clothes, and hauled his shirt over his head, the captain gave him two dozen lashes with the cat on his bare back. After he was released, and while his back was bleeding profusely, the captain ordered him to go on his bended knees, and implore his mercy. When he had done so, the mate seized him up to the mizen rigging a second time, and said he should give him another dozen. The captain, however, would not allow him to do so, but called one of the boys, who was ordered to give him a dozen lashes, and they were inflicted in the presence of the captain and mate. He was not ill-used any more that night, but on the following night the master said he intended to put some vitriol on his back, and called upon the mate to pour it over him, saying that he was afraid of burning his fingers. The mate said he was also afraid of burning his fingers, and ordered him to go down on his hands and knees. When he had done so he was stripped, and the mate poured a quantity of vitriol out of a phial over his back. The pain was excruciating, and he sung out for mercy. That night it was his watch on deck, and the mate compelled him to walk about on the poop with a handspike over each shoulder, and also made him count the number of tails of the cat, and how many knots there were. The cat had eight tails, and was very heavy. His back was sore and inflamed for some time, and he could not bear anything to touch it. In cross-examination by Mr. Pelham, the lad said the captain ordered him to return thanks to God for being saved from a watery grave, and when he was upon his knees, directly afterwards, the captain flogged him.—Joseph Morris, a seaman, who was discharged from the ship in South America, confirmed the evidence of Scott in every particular, and said there were three overhand knots on each tail of the cat. The lad's back was dreadfully lacerated. He rubbed the vitriol off his back with a flannel, but the lad could not bear it to be touched, and shrieked aloud with pain. The boy was very badly used all the outward voyage by the master and mate.—Two lads belonging to the *Methesis* were also examined, and corroborated the whole of Scott's evidence.—The prisoners, by the advice of their solicitor, said they should reserve their defence.—Mr. Broderip ordered the prisoners to find bail, each in their own recognisances of £200 and two good and sufficient sureties of £100 each, to appear and take their trials at the present session of the Central Criminal Court.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Wednesday morning an accident of a very serious character happened at the works of the new Houses of Parliament. In the early part of the morning, as two men named Patrick Malyn and Henry Lott were at work on some scaffolding at the Victoria Tower, nearly forty feet high, some part of it gave way, and they fell to the ground. Several of their fellow workmen went to their assistance, and both the men were found in a nearly insensible state. Without loss of time they were conveyed to the Westminster Hospital. Malyn is suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. Lott has one of his shoulders dislocated, and is otherwise much shaken. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the works at the new Houses of Parliament, an accident of this character has not lately happened.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—On Monday morning a fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad, at the Abingdon road station, under the following circumstances:—A young woman, named Fanny Gosling, residing at Oxford, started by the mail-train at half-past ten o'clock, to pay a visit to her mother at Clifton, which is a short distance from Abingdon-road station. On arriving at the latter place, instead of proceeding at once to Clifton, she attempted to cross the line for the purpose, it is supposed, of seeing some of her old acquaintances, who lived at the other side of the railroad, at the tavern. While she was standing on the platform, the mail train passed her, and, no doubt, thinking that the line was clear, she stepped on it, but the moment she put her foot on the second line of the rail, the fast down train, which she could not have seen previously, came in contact with her; she was knocked down by it and killed instantaneously; her feet were severed from her ankles, and her body otherwise much mutilated. Several persons witnessed the accident, and endeavoured, by calling out, to make her aware of the great danger she was in, but to no purpose; the poor woman seemed quite paralysed. The police-officer on duty, at a great risk of his life, made an attempt to get hold of her, but before he could do this, the train had knocked her down. The unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental, and not the slightest blame attaches to the engineer, or any one else. An inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, Abingdon, on Monday evening, respecting the deceased Fanny Gosling, and the body was identified. The evidence confirmed the above account. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a dead end of one shilling.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE AMATEURS.

We this week complete our illustration of the recent amateur performance of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," at the St.



BRAINWORM, (MR. MARK LEMON.)

James's Theatre, with a pair of portraits—Mr. Mark Lemon's *Brainworm*, and Mr. H. Mayhew's *Knowell*. Both were meritorious performances; the former presenting much greater stage experience than the latter. We subjoin the entire cast of the play.

CHARACTERS.

Knowell	Mr. H. Mayhew.
Edward Knowell	Mr. Frederick Dickens
Brainworm	Mr. Mark Lemon.
George Downright	Mr. Dudley Costello.
Wellbred	Mr. George Cattermole.
Kitely	Mr. Foster.
Captain Bobadil	Mr. Charles Dickens.
Master Stephen	Mr. Douglas Jerrold
Master Mathew	Mr. John Leech.
Thomas Cash	Mr. Augustus Dickens.
Oliver Cob	Mr. Leigh.
Justice Clement	Mr. Frank Stone.
Roger Fornal	Mr. Evans.
William	Mr. Eaton.
James	Mr. W. Jerrold.
Dame Kitely	Miss Fortescue.
Mistress Bridget	Miss Hinton.
Tyb	Miss Bew.

Ben Jonson wrote "Every Man in his Humour" for Henslow's theatre; not, however, in its present state, but with its scene laid in Italy. Jonson was still a bricklayer, or, as Dekker calls him, "the lime-and-water poet." In the play, as altered, the characters move in

the localities of Ben's time; thus giving us so many glimpses of Elizabethan London. *Master Stephen* dwells at Hogsden, but he despises the "archers of Finsbury, and the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington ponds;" all traceable in the map of Elizabeth's time. The Old Jewry, and over the fields to Moorgate, are named; and *Cob*, the waterman, dwelt by the wall, at the bottom of Coleman-street. *Captain Bobadil*, too, was "a Paul's man."

In 1599, Henslow was, according to his records, lending Jonson 20s., 30s., and other small sums, in earnest of this play. Mr. Charles Knight, in his delightful paper, "Ben Jonson's London," mentions this fact; and, speaking of Ben's being at the same time a bricklayer and a poet, he well says: "Jonson had precisely the mind to prefer the honest labour of his hands to the fearful shifts and hateful duplicities to which the unhappy man of genius was in those days too often degraded."

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

If the reputation of this house suffered from the utter condemnation of "The Princess who was Changed into a Deer," it has retrieved its position by the success of the new ballet produced for the first time at Drury-Lane, on Monday evening. "The Devil to Pay" is another adaptation of the "Diable à Quatre," with which the play-going public have already become acquainted in its two forms, as the droll extravaganza at the Adelphi, and the elegant ballet at the Princess'. In spite of this double forestalment, the ballet was received with as much enthusiasm on Monday evening, as if nobody knew anything about its story or its "effects," and made a decided hit. For this good fortune, however, it was mainly indebted to the admirable dancing of *Mlle. Flora Fabiani*—a danseuse from the Académie Royale, who, without being heralded by any preceding puffs in the underlining of the bills or paragraphs in the newspapers, created such a sudden and favourable impression, that the audience were, at times, quite frantic in their enthusiasm. It was to be perceived, after she had gone through a few mere steps in her first *pas*, that she was an accomplished *artiste*; and, in a very short time, the whole house was in her favour. At times, her style reminded us of *Cerito*: a series of graceful steps, in which she fell on the point of the toe, elicited a round of applause only inferior to that which the "little realist of Naples" is accustomed to draw forth in her celebrated bounding dance in "Alma." The expression of her face was exceedingly pleasing and good-tempered; and her whole demeanour went a great way towards placing her at once on most friendly terms with the audience. This is a great point to be achieved with a dancer—one which *Carlotta Grisi* accomplishes to perfection, and to which a large portion of her success may be attributed.

Having so lately given the plot of "The Devil to Pay," which ballet here takes the name of the old farce, it is unnecessary to repeat it. The action is the same as that of the Princess' version, and the effects are managed in similar style, although some little advantage is gained by a larger stage, and a more extensive *corps de ballet*. The ballet at the Oxford-street theatre is, however, by no means inferior to the one at Drury Lane. *Mlle. Petit Stephan* re-appeared as the *Countess*, after an absence of some two or three seasons, and was very warmly received. Her performance was very expressive and judicious. A *Mlle. Dabas*, from the Académie, also made her *début*, but did not achieve anything worthy of especial remark. She will, however, be found a useful addition to the ballet company. Mr. W. H. Payne was the tipsy basket-maker, which character he acted with all his drollery: indeed, everybody engaged in the representation of the ballet contributed, more or less, to its success. A few repetitions will make some of the *corpsphes* keep better time, in several of the movements meant to be simultaneous.

In a word, the ballet was a "hit," and will draw capital half prices for some time; whilst Mr. Wallace's opera of "Maritana," which nightly increases in favour with the audience, will fill the theatre comfortably at an earlier portion of the evening. On Monday the house was crowded: we had some difficulty in finding a seat, even at the back of the upper circle.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Mitchell appears following the plan formerly pursued by Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre—that of serving up three or four light and sparkling vaudevilles, of that *juste milieu*, that we relish them without being in any way wearied. Thus, on Friday, we were treated with four one-act pieces; and all of them novelties to the *habitués* of this house. The first, called "Clementine," is a mere bagatelle, but very amusing. A young lady (*Mlle. A. Grave*) has risen from a very inferior station by means of a large fortune bequeathed to her. She is engaged to a young *avocat* (*M. Ulric*), who is continually reproaching her for postponing the day fixed for their union, especially as she cannot give any satisfactory explanation of the delay. Nor is his anger softened at discovering a young man (*M. Narcisse*) concealed in her chamber. He forces the stranger to write a recantation of the love he supposes him to bear to his own mistress; and on inspecting the handwriting, finds it similar to that of a note he had received from her. A serious misunderstanding takes place on both sides, when the lady in question enters, and, after some hesitation and confusion, explains the mystery. Never having learned to write, she had engaged a master, who had taught her privately; and as this clears up all the doubts of her lover, the various parties are made happy. To this succeeded "Le Marin; ou les Deux Ingénues." Two sisters (*Mlles. St. Marc and Leroux*) are exerting all their respective fascinations to captivate a cousin of theirs (*M. Lafont*), who visits them. But one of the ladies is the destined bride of a certain sea Captain, whom the cousin constantly brings to their memory. They have never seen this sea Captain, and the cousin performs experiments on their relative dispositions towards him; and, after a few trials, he lets them into the secret that he himself is the naval officer, and he marries the elder sister, whom he finds the most eligible of the two. The piece was produced in London some years ago, when *Mlle. Jenny Coulon* played the part now allotted to *Mlle. St. Marc*.

Lafont, in the next piece, entitled "Père et Fils," performs alternately two characters—a rich old cattle dealer, and his spendthrift son. The principal interest of the piece is derived from the rapid change of dress, and transition from age to youth; and in a scene where he denounces his son, *M. Lafont* exhibited dramatic powers altogether different from those he ordinarily puts forth. The tender parental affection he exhibited towards a little girl, *Clementine* (*Mlle. St. Marc*), who had been reduced to a menial station in life, and whom he discovers to be the daughter of his benefactor, was full of true feeling and pathos. This play is of more substance than any produced during the evening, and was more than ordinarily successful.



KNOWELL, (MR. H. MAYHEW.)

The night's performances finished with "Le Lansquenét." Two young men are invited to a student's ball, *au troisième*, and go by mistake to a *soirée, au second*—the disposition of the dwellings of Paris making this a not unlikely error. One of them (*M. Ulric*) there chances to meet a young lady (*Mlle. A. Grave*) with whom he has, on a late occasion, exchanged certain tender glances, and other incipient tokens of admiration and affection; whilst the other (*M. Lafont*) plays at cards, and, by good fortune, wins enormously. Among his victims is a young man, brother to the young lady who has so interested his friend, who has lost a large sum of money in the course of the evening, not his own, but entrusted to his care. At the ball, the lucky student is recognised by a Philanthropist (*M. Cartigny*), whose hobby it is to reclaim thieves and vagabonds, and who had recently found him paying a visit to his wife at the unseasonable hour of five in the morning, when the lady to avoid exposure denounced the intruder as a thief. The tale is readily believed by her husband, and the student humours him in it, also in the conditions imposed on him and his friend by the Philanthropist, in consideration of his not denouncing them as belonging to the fraternity of "light-fingered gentry," to which class he supposes them to belong. Meanwhile, a serious *contretemps* occurs. The young man entrusted with the money, is required to restore it to its owner; and matters seem hurrying to an unpleasant crisis, when the student intentionally loses, at *Lansquenét*, an amount of francs equal to that he had won from the young man. He thus saves him from disgrace, and the suit of his friend, with the young lady is forwarded. After the usual *éclaircissement*, the laugh is turned against the Philanthropist; it being discovered that his confidential servant, who was taken from the galleys to be "reclaimed," has made off with all the coats, hats, &c., belonging to the guests. The intention of the piece would seem to be a hit at the system of gambling carried on in private society in Paris, and especially with respect to a game of cards which was all the rage in the *salons* last winter, from which the piece takes its name.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GODSTOW NUNNERY.

This Nunnery was situate about two miles to the northward of Oxford, near the river Isis: only a small Chapel, with some of the outward walls, as exhibited in our Engraving, remains. The walls of the Chapel seem to have been formerly painted; and, we are told, there is a subterraneous passage from hence to Woodstock. It was about the latter end of King Henry 1's



GODSTOW NUNNERY.

reign that this Nunnery was instituted, at the instigation of Editha, or Ediva, a pious lady of Winchester, the widow of Sir William Lamelyne, she being ordered, in a vision, as the legend says, to found a religious house, where a light from Heaven should appear to direct her. The ground was given by John of St. John, Lord of Wolvercote and Stanton. Assisted by benefactions, Editha finished a Convent for Benedictine nuns, in 1138, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist. King Stephen, his Queen, Prince Eustace, and six Bishops, were present at the consecration, which ceremony was performed by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln; and great indulgences were granted by the Pope's Legate then in England, to the benefactors, and even to such as should visit the house on St. John the Baptist's day, or that of the Virgin Prisca. Editha was Abbess here; her eldest daughter first, and her daughter Avis second prioress. The lands given



THE SCHOONER "ECHO," ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.

THE "ECHO" SLAVER.

This vessel, which has gained so much notoriety in connection with the murder of Midshipman Palmer by the Portuguese pirates, is now lying in the St. Katherine's Docks for sale. Since her capture, she has been sold and named *The Elizabeth*. She is not the rakish-looking craft we had been taught to expect; but, considering the purpose for

which she has been engaged, is well calculated by her appearance to deceive as to her slave-dealing appropriation.

Since her arrival in the Docks, she has been an object of great interest and curiosity; more particularly from the circumstances which have occurred in connection with the sentence of the prisoners concerned in the late murder and piracy.

were confirmed by grants of King Stephen, and of King Richard I., and the Institution flourished long after the reign of those Princes.

It is not doubted, however, that this Convent was both the residence and burial-place of Rosamond: and here masses were said for her soul, as well as that of her royal lover; the fund for which was established by King John. But we find that in the year 1191, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, going into the Church to pray, and seeing a tomb opposite the high altar lighted with a number of wax tapers, when he was told, on enquiry, that Rosamond was buried there, caused her remains to be removed to the chapter-house. The history of Rosamond is thus recorded by Lord Lyttelton:—"When Henry arrived in England, in 1149, to dispute his title to the crown with Stephen, he proceeded as far as Carlisle, where he received the honour of Knighthood from his grand uncle, David, King of Scotland. Upon his return to meet his uncle, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, he happened to visit the Nunnery of Godstow, where he saw Rosamond, the daughter of Lord Clifford: she was not a Nun, but only boarded in the Convent to improve her mind, where she spent the remainder of her days in penitence. The fable of her being sequestered in a bower near Woodstock, is merely the invention of the poet who wrote the song; and her being discovered by the Queen, is a lively picture of the jealousy of that Princess." On this piece of English history a long ballad of 48 verses has been founded.

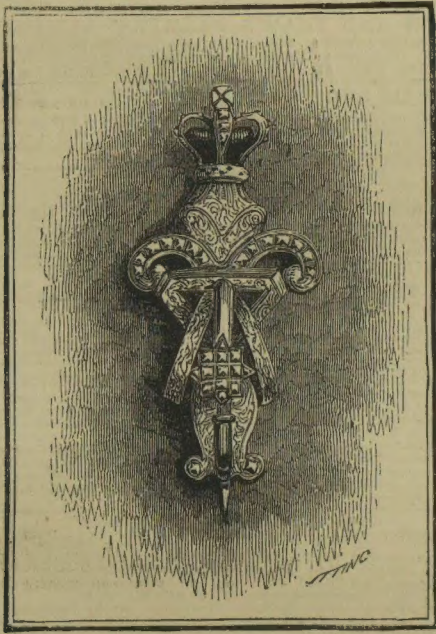


MR. FARREN, AS "SIR SIMON SAGE."

LADIES' WATCH PROTECTOR.

This useful and elegant article of *bijouterie* has lately been registered by the inventors, Messrs. Dixon and Sons, of Hatton Garden. It has for its object the effectual security of a lady's watch while being worn. The invention takes the form of a beautiful brooch, by which the watch is fastened to the waist; it serves also as an ornamental piece of jewellery, which may be worn without the watch.

The inventors have already been honoured by her Majesty's command to manufacture a specimen of their elegant invention for her use. It is of the form represented in the Engraving. It is of the finest gold, beautifully engraved; encircled with the Garter, and emblazoned with the Star in brilliants; the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown richly dight with diamonds. This chaste guard and brooch must be very costly; but its peculiar construction renders its loss next to impossible. It is, certainly, a beautiful work of art; and we are happy to



WATCH-GUARD MANUFACTURED FOR THE QUEEN.

record that her Majesty, with her accustomed and gracious liberality, has thus patronized the invention.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE CITY THEATRE, GLASGOW.

The river Clyde enters the city of Glasgow through a wide and verdant space called the "Green," one end of which consists of the "Sant Market," which the immortal Ballie Nicol Jarvie has rendered famous, far and wide. Upon this classic ground commences, on the 4th of July in every year, the largest, merriest, noisiest, and most densely thronged fair in Scotland. It would appear that this annual amusement is so much appreciated, that some of the showmen have found it answer to leave a sort of branch show behind, for the entertainment of the public all the year round; whilst the staff of their troop—either of actors, wild beasts, tame horses, or conjuring—pursue their travels as usual. In this way, the Salt Market has become the theatrical quarter of Glasgow. On it have been erected a wooden circus, the property of the well-known "Cooke," the bare announcement of whose "riders!" brings crowds to his booth; a playhouse, also in wood, for the performance of the regular drama, called the Adelphi, belonging to one Miller—a modest little show; and lastly, an enormous brick temple, for the accommodation of the worshippers of singing, dancing, and conjuring, the property of Anderson, the celebrated Wizard of the North. This is the playhouse which was, early on Wednesday morning, the 19th of November, burnt down, and as completely destroyed as it is possible for the most destructive of elements to consume a building very slenderly constructed of bricks and wood.

At five minutes past twelve on Wednesday morning, flames were seen issuing



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE MAIDEN AUNT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

from the roof behind, at its junction with the back wall, and in an inconceivably short space of time they spread over all parts of the building. The alarm was instantly conveyed to the police-office, and engines were at the scene of the conflagration with the utmost possible despatch. Although little more than ten minutes had elapsed from the first discovery of the fire, it had spread with such rapidity that a portion of the roof had already given way, and the remainder was yielding so fast to the progress of the flames, that all attempts to save the house from destruction were at once seen to be hopeless. Instead, therefore, of wasting their energies in a useless effort to save the City Theatre, the firemen directed all their force and skill to protect the Adelphi Theatre, in its immediate vicinity, from a similar fate. The wind was blowing rather strongly from the south, and the consequence was, that a constant shower of sparks and pieces of burning wood was thrown upon the roof and portico of the Adelphi, rendering its safety a matter of great doubt and uncertainty, especially as this erection is wholly composed of wood. A plentiful supply of water was, however, poured upon it, and the firemen mounting the roof dislodged the burning embers as fast as they fell upon any portion of the building likely to be ignited. This duty was for some time a very arduous one, but fortunately it was successful; no part of the Adelphi was permitted to catch fire, and the wind veering round a point to the eastward, sent the flames in a different direction, and saved it from all further risk. Meanwhile, the flames raged in the City Theatre with uncontrollable fury. In about half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the entire roof fell in, and the whole interior exhibited one blazing mass, which ever and anon shot in immense volumes far into the air, illuminating the whole city and surrounding country. The interior of the Theatre was of course composed of the most combustible materials; and as the doors and windows were soon destroyed, the openings thus made gave to the flames all the force and fury of a gigantic blast furnace, which reduced everything to ashes in a shorter period than those who did not witness the dreadful scene can well understand. The spectacle, though in itself a melancholy one, was full of sublimity and grandeur. Thousands of spectators were attracted to the spot. After raging for fully an hour and a half, and a quantity of water having been thrown in by the engines, the flames subsided, having consumed every article the Theatre contained; and the brick walls and portico alone remained, presenting a most desolate and dreary picture. The action of the fire upon the walls was so intense that they cracked in various places, and have since fallen. Nothing now remains but the ruins of two staircases, a portion of the wall nearest to the Clyde, and the four columns of the portico.

On Wednesday evening, the opposite wall fell down with a tremendous crash, at the time that Mr. Sheridan Knowles was performing in the adjoining theatre. The house was crowded, and the alarm was intense. The audience rushed towards the doors, but happily without serious accident. Mr. Knowles came forward, explained the cause, and all was quiet again.

With this, as with almost every great fire that occurs, no trace whatever of the origin of it can be obtained. We regard it as a most satisfactory consideration that the fire occurred after the performances of the evening were over, and the audience had taken their departure; for, although there might have been time for escape in the event of its having taken place an hour sooner, the alarm might have been productive of most fatal and disastrous results. As it is, there is still much to regret in addition to the destruction of the Theatre, although no one sustained the slightest personal injury. No fewer than one hundred persons will be deprived of employment, with the loss, too, of a large amount of their little properties, such as music, musical instruments, and dresses, none of which are insured. The Theatre, which has only been open about four months, is reported,

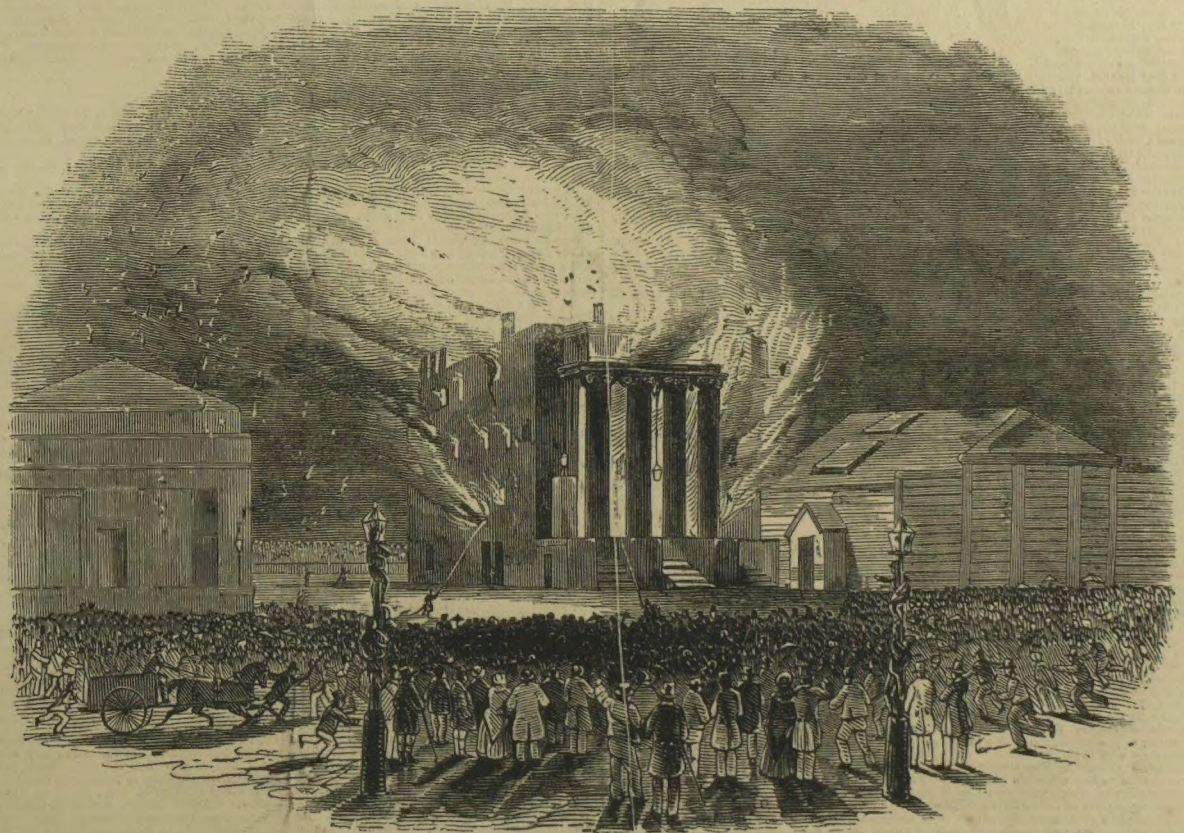
to have cost upwards of £7000; and Mr. Anderson estimates the loss of scenery, wardrobe, machinery, and properties at £3000, making in all a sum of about £10,000. To cover this loss he is insured to the extent of £6500 in the following offices:—In the Yorkshire £2000 on the building and £1000 on the scenery, wardrobe, &c.; in the Sun £1500; and in the Royal Exchange £2000. An iron safe which was placed in Mr. Anderson's own room, on the second floor, contained a number of valuable papers, including his insurance policies, the books of the Theatre, and upwards of £100 in bank notes, gold and silver. The safe was on Wednesday found in the lower part of the house, having descended with the floor on which it rested. It was taken out, but the whole of the papers and notes were reduced to ashes. From £40 to £50 in gold and silver was recovered completely blackened by the action of the fire.

We may observe, in conclusion, that however much we regret the loss which an ingenious performer and well-conducted man has sustained, yet a view of the ruins gave us the idea that it was a mercy the theatre was destroyed by fire without any loss of life; for that calamity has, in all probability, averted a much greater one. The extraordinary slenderness of the structure must suggest to every person who sees it, the possibility of a catastrophe similar to that of the Brunswick Theatre, in 1827. The greater part of the walls were exactly 16 inches, or one brick thick; the beams which supported the gallery, boxes, &c., were remarkably thin; and, in short, the whole edifice seemed, for its sides, quite insecure. It was calculated to hold 5000 persons, and very far short of that number have, it would seem, been within its unstable walls, with no symptoms of danger occurring. Yet in the case of a tumult, or in the lapse of a short time, when decay began to operate, the worst was to be dreaded from an overcrowd in this extremely insecure structure.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

An adaptation of the French piece, "Les Petites Misères de la Vie Humaine," was produced at this theatre on Thursday night, under the title of "The Miseries of Human Life." The plot is of a slight nature, and the principal amusement of the play is sustained by Mr. Webster, in the character of an unfortunate man, whom everything and everybody seem to conspire in annoying. The whole course of social incidents happen to him *mal à propos*—new coats, made for a particular occasion, misfit; boots pinch, buttons come off, braces snap, while he is engaged in a delicate conversation with a lady; and, in fact, every moment he suffers new martyrdom, from a host of *contretemps*. The finale is the loss of his intended wife; an arrest for assault upon a cabman; and some dire stroke of ill-luck which is communicated to him by his servant (Mrs. Humby), which last is the climax to his misfortunes. He winds up with a tag appealing to the audience, and informing them that he has been deserted by his friends. Mr. Webster entered with thorough gusto into the part, and has the stage almost to himself during the whole of the piece. It is effectively written, though occasionally the accidents are too obviously foreseen. Thus the joke is sometimes forestalled, and when it comes out it is flat and insipid. Mrs. Humby and Mr. Tilbury contributed their respective capacities to the success of the piece, which was enthusiastically confirmed at the end, with the exception of a few solitary though sturdy hisses.

A new farce, founded on the railway mania, is announced for representation at this Theatre on Saturday next. Mr. Brinsley Knowles's new comedy maintains its position: we have engraved a scene from the fourth act, with Catherine Wilmot, (Mrs. Seymour); Percy Sage, (Mr. Hudson); and Mistress Sarah Wilmot, (Mrs. Glover); as well as a portrait of Sir Simon Sage, (Mr. W. Farren).



BURNING OF THE GLASGOW CITY THEATRE.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PICTURE GALLERY AT TAMWORTH.—The splendid Gallery which was commenced at Drayton Manor some time since, for the reception of the large collection of paintings and other works of art, in the possession of Sir Robert Peel, is fast approaching towards completion. The architect is Mr. Sidney Smirke.

LEAGUE MEETING AT LEEDS.—ADHESION OF LORD MORPETH.—On Tuesday evening a large meeting of the Free-traders of Leeds and the neighbourhood was held in the Music Hall, to hear addresses from Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in furtherance of the qualification movement, and "on the alarming aspect of public affairs, from the apprehended deficiency of the nation's food." The Mayor of the Borough (Mr. J. D. Luccock) presided, and, besides addresses from Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, speeches in favour of Free-trade were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. E. Baines, jun., Mr. Hamer Stansfeld, Mr. Plint, &c. The tenor of the speeches was like those which have lately been delivered at meetings of the Anti-Corn-law League, namely, congratulatory of the success which has already attended the efforts of the Anti-Corn-law League, to put Free-trade voters on the county registers; expressive of confident hope that the Corn-law will speedily be entirely abolished; and filled with strong recommendations to still use unabated efforts to place more Free-traders on the lists of county voters. The present Ministry were declared to be now "in a fix," and that there was every probability of the potato disease being the death of them. In the course of the evening a letter was read from Lord Morpeth, in which his lordship inclosed £5, concluding his letter thus:—"I wish to record, in the most emphatic way I can, my conviction that the time is come for a final repeal of the Corn-laws, and my protest against the continued inaction of the State in the present emergency." Mr. Cobden remarked, that the £5, just sent by Lord Morpeth, was worth any £5000 that had previously been sent to the League; and he predicted that the adherence of his lordship to the cause of Free-trade would strike terror into the hearts of the Ministry and the Corn-law monopolists.

ROBHAMPTON.—On Sunday morning last a sermon on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Biter, at Trinity Church, Robhampton; at the conclusion a highly satisfactory sum was collected. Since the opening of the present hospital, in 1842, nearly 4000 in and out-door patients have been very successfully treated. From a printed statement circulated, it appears that the western wing of the new hospital, at Brompton, will be ready for the reception and the removal of the patients from Chelsea, about Midsummer next.

FATAL CONFLICT WITH POACHERS IN SUSSEX.—Last Sunday night a desperate affray took place between some poachers and the keepers on the Bankfield estate, near Petworth, the property of Mr. Hasler, during which the head keeper, Denyer, shot one of the men, named Remnant, a desperate character, who is since dead.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The latest letters from the Irish provinces give a much less unfavourable report of the potato crop than any that have yet been received, admitting, however, that vast injury has been done; but stating the gratifying fact, already noticed in different localities, that the blight is apparently on the wane. From many faithful persons this intelligence has been communicated. There are other accounts of a totally different character, representing the disease as still existing, whilst a general apprehension prevails for the safety of the remnant of the crop. Taken altogether, the accounts are much less unsatisfactory, and afford ground for hope that we have seen the worst.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN DUBLIN.—Considerable excitement was caused on Tuesday by the announcement of the suspension of payment by Messrs. Labetouché and Stafford, stock and share brokers, notaries, and West India merchants. This firm has had a very extensive business as share brokers, and probably had the largest transactions in the new railways, with one of which, the Dublin and Galway Company, they were connected. It is quite impossible to obtain any accurate information as to the amount of the liabilities of the firm, but they are represented as considerable.

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY.—SIXTEEN LIVES SACRIFICED.—(From the *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday.)—At a late hour last night accounts reached Dublin of the occurrence of a calamity of the most deplorable nature, of which, in the course of the evening, the Royal Canal was the theatre, and by which the lives of very many of our fellow-creatures were sacrificed. It is certain that sixteen are already dead. The night boat to Longford started on yesterday at the usual hour, two o'clock in the afternoon. There were eight passengers in the principal cabin, and considerably upwards of twenty in the after cabin. Upon reaching the neighbourhood of Clonsilla, the steersmen went below to dine, and unhappily committed the rudder to a boy employed on board the boat. This boy, either knowing nothing of the proper mode of steering, or not attending to the serious duty committed to him, permitted the boat to run upon the bank of the canal, which caused her immediately to capsize, and speedily to fill with water. The fore cabin passengers were saved, as that portion of the boat lay almost out of the water, which is, of course, shallow at the bank; the unhappy after-passengers plunged into the deepest portion of the canal, could not extricate themselves, and as no immediate assistance was at hand, many of them have perished in the waters.

MUNICIPAL GIFT TO GREENOCK.—The late Sir Gabriel Wood, whose demise took place in London a few days ago, has given in charge of appointed executors the princely sum of £80,000, to be expended in the erection and maintenance of an hospital in Greenock, for the reception of the aged, infirm, and disabled seamen of that port.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been rather limited, hence the show of samples of that description of grain here to-day was small. For a kind, both red and white, the demand was firm, and Monday's prices were well supported. There was a fair retail trade for free foreign wheat on quite as good terms, but bonded parcels were neglected. The best malting barley (which was in short supply) sold readily, at extreme rates, but other kinds were a dull sale. In malt a fair average amount of business was doing, at full prices. Although the arrivals of oats continue good the oat trade was firm, at, in some instances, a trifling advance in the value of the best parcels. Beans, peas, and four sold slow, but we can notice no alteration in value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3530; barley, 10,410; oats, 5660. Irish: wheat, —; barley, 500; oats, 10,190. Foreign: wheat, 10,970; barley, 1390; oats, 4830 quarters. Flour, 6190 sacks; malt, 4640 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 54s to 62s; ditto, white, 52s to 72s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 60s; ditto, white, 52s to 68s; rye, 32s to 4s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling, 28s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s to 57s; brown ditto 50s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 61s; Chevalier 63s to —; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 35s to 38s; potatoes ditto, 30s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto, white, 27s to 29s; tick, black, 32s to 37s; ditto, old, 39s to 42s; grey peas, 41s to 43s; maple, 42s to 44s; white, 49s to 55s; bolters, 53s to 57s per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s to 60s; Suffolk, 45s to 47s; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 45s to 48s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 60s to 70s; Danzig, red, 59s to 63s; white, 64s to 70s. In Bond.—Barley, —; oats, brew, — to —; ditto, feed, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 30s to 32s; Baltic 28s to 31s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linsed and Canary, as well as cakes, are selling freely, at full prices; other articles rule as last advised. Linsed, English, sowing, 54s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, — to —; Mediterranean and Odessa, — to —. Hempseed, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 13s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 12s to 13s. Rape, 10s to 11s, per bushel. English Rapeseed, 42s to 43s, per last of 100 quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 42s to 43s; ditto foreign, 42s to 43s, per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 42s to 43s, per ton. Canary, 54s to 58s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white 60s to 62s; extra up to 68s. English Broad, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 51s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt. Broad.—The price of wheat bread in the Metropolitan area from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 57s 11d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 56s 5d; rye, 37s 1d; beans, 43s 4d; peas, 45s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 58s 11d; barley, 33s 11d; oats, 55s 3d; rye, 36s 5d; beans, 41s 5d; peas, 45s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 14s; barley, 5s; oats, 3s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 1s; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—There is rather more business doing, both in black and green teas, at full rates of currency. The deliveries still continue large.

Sugar.—The market being nearly supplied with West India sugar, the demand for it is firm, at full prices. There is rather more inquiry for Bengala, at full rates. In other kinds of raw sugar, no alteration. A good business has been doing in refined goods. Brown lump, 64s to 64s 6d; and standard ditto, 66s, per cwt.

Coffee.—Comparatively little business has been doing in this market, yet previous rates are generally supported. Both East and West India are in good request, and prices are well supported.

Rice.—Bengal is in sluggish request, at a decline of 3d per cwt. In other kinds of rice very little is doing.

Fruit.—Good and fine Valencia are wanted, but none offering. In currants, a good business is doing, at full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 43s 10s to 45s; clover do, 44s 10s to 46s; old straw, 41s 14s to 41s 17s; wheat straw, 41s 17s to 42s per load.

Tallow.—Notwithstanding the late large arrivals, the stock is considerably less than at the corresponding period in 1844. On the whole, the market has a steady appearance. P. Y. C. at the spot, is selling at 42s to 42s 3d; for forward delivery, 42s 3d to 43s. Town tallow steady at 42s 6d to 42s 8d net cash.

Provisions.—Owing to the large arrivals the demand for Irish butter is heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Foreign butter at 100s to 105s for fine qualities. English butter, at 14s per dozen for fresh, and 54s per firkin for Dorset. Bacon moves off freely, at 54s to 56s for small fresh-cured parcels. Fine Irish hams have sold at 1s per cwt. more money. In other kinds of provisions no alteration, it we except a reduction in the value of lard of from 1s to 2s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—The show of all kinds of hops being small, the demand still continues firm, and, in some instances, a trifle more money has been paid for selected parcels.—New Hops: Sussex pockets, 42s 10s to 47s 8d; Weald of Kent ditto, 46s 12s to 47s 12s; Mid Kent ditto, 47s 7s to 49s 12s per cwt. Yearlings: Sussex pockets, 46s 6s to 46s 15s; Wealds, 46s 10s to 47s 0s; Mid Kent, 46s 15s to 47s 10s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Chester Main, 16s 6d; Devon's West Hartley, 16s 9d; Holywell Main, 17s; Old Pontop, 14s; Old's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Wylam, 16s 3d; Bewick and Co., 15s 9d; Helton, 17s; Stewart's, 17s; and Lamton, 17s per ton.

Wool.—As several public sales will take place early in January we have to report a dull private contract inquiry, at barely stationary figures.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade, to-day, and prices were well supported.

Per 5lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 4d.

ROSE HARRIS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable fluctuations have occurred during the week in the English Market, arising from the various influences of speculative sales, our political position as regards America, and the state of monetary affairs here. The settling on Tuesday was all in favour of the Bears, and several fluctuations marked the day. At the closing, Consols quoted 94½, being a depression of about ½ per cent. Symptoms of improvement, however, were visible on Wednesday, and the Directors of the Bank of England separating on Thursday without any further advance in the rate of discount, a decided improvement in the state of the market was visible. Consols, at closing, quoted 94½ to 95, for Money, and 95½ to 96 for Account, maintaining that price with tolerable firmness. Bank Stock is a trifle flatter, quoting 202½ to 203½. Reduced is 93½; New Three-and-a-half per Cents are 95½ to 96; Long Annuities, 107-16; and Exchequer Bills, 26 to 24.

Although the business in the Foreign Market has been very limited, there has been some fluctuation. Mexican receded on Monday to 29½ to 30, on Tuesday to 29, and on Wednesday to 28½. No bargain was registered on Thursday, and its nominal price is about the last quoted. Portuguese on Monday was quoted at 57½; it has declined, and closes at 56½. Spanish has been held with tolerable firmness, and a comparatively new species of business in it occurred on Thursday; prices being quoted for the bonds and coupons from 1845 at 25½, and from 1843 at 24½. The closing price of the Three per Cents is 37½. Dutch has been firm, and closes at 53½ for the Two-and-a-half per Cents, and 92 to 93 for the Four per Cents. Brazilian is 80; and Belgian Four per Cents 95½. Columbian is nominally 16½ to 17.

Notwithstanding the Consol Market has improved, and no increase was announced on Thursday by the Directors of the Bank of England in the rate of discount, its beneficial influence has not extended itself to the Share Market. Every day attempts are made to effect sales, but purchasers are as scarce as formerly buyers were plentiful. The current prices of the week exhibit a further decline, and an immediate re-action is regarded as hopeless. Next week will determine the fate of a large proportion of the schemes last proposed, and adjournment must, in many cases, result. This will test the policy and honour of Provisional Committees. Should the present depressed state of affairs continue, postponement, even in bona fide lines, would be regarded as sound policy—as the difficulty of extracting calls from shareholders, at a period when money is everywhere scarce, need hardly be insisted on. Although the news of the adjudication of the Tours and Nantes, and Paris and Strasbourg lines, was received on Wednesday, the shares of both Companies closed at a discount, and have not since rallied. The state of the market at closing can be readily imagined by a reference to the prices of such lines as the London and Birmingham, Chester and Holyhead, Great Western, Great Northern of France, &c., the closing quotations of which will be found in the following list:—Aberdeen, 5; Birmingham and Gloucester, 122; Birmingham and Oxford June, 2½; Bristol and Exeter, 78; Do. New, 4½; Caledonian, 73; Do. Exten, 2½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 2½; Do. New, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 13; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 1½; Ditto (Rackstrick's), 3½; Direct Northern, 12½; Dublin and Galway, 3; Eastern Counties, 18½; Ditto New, 4½ pm; East Lincolnshire, 12½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65; Great North of England, 21½; Great Western, 142; Do. ½ Shares, 80; Do. ¼ Shares, 12; Do. Fifth, 31; Guildford, Farem, Ports, 2½; Hull & Selby, 99; Ditto ¼ Shares, 19½; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 1½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2½; London and Birmingham, 206; Ditto Thirds, 36; Ditto Quarter Shares, 22½; Ditto Fifth, 20; London and Blackwall, 8½; Ditto New, 3½; London and Brighton, 58½; London and Croydon, 18½; London and South Western, 72; Ditto New, 13½; Londonderry and Coleraine, 6½; Lynn and Dereham, 4½; Manchester and Birmingham, 62; Ditto Quarters, 9; Do. New Quarters, 7; Welsh Junction, 2; Manch, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ pm; Manch. and Southampton, 2½; Midland, 133; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, 2½; North British, 20; Ditto New, 5½; Northern and Eastern, 64; North Kent and Direct Dover, 2½; North Staffordshire, 2½ pm; Norwich and Brandon, 20½; Ditto, New, 5½; Nottingham and Boston, 12; Oxford and Worcester, 14½; Richmond, 9; Rugby and Huntingdon, 1½; Scot. Central, 11½; Scottish Midland, 1½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 1½; South Devon, 25½; South Midland, 12½; South Eastern and Dover, 33½; Ditto, No. 1, 12; Ditto, No. 2, 7; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; South Wales, 2½; Tean and Dove Valley, 2½; Trent Valley, 13; Vale of Neath, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2½; Welsh Midland, 2½; York and Carlisle, 2½; Ceylon, 2½; Demerara, 2½; Dendre Valley, 8½; Dutch Rhenish, 62; Great Northern of France Constituted, 11½; Louvain and Jemappe, 1½; Luxembourg, 1½; Namur and Liege, 3; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 2; Paris and Lyons (Ganeron's), 2½; Paris and Rouen, 35½; Paris and Strasbourg (Ganeron's), 12; Ditto (Compte de L'Est), 1½; Ditto (Aymard's), 1½; Rouen and Havre, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½; West Flanders, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market became again very heavy yesterday, Consols receding to 94½ to 95 for Money, and 94½ to 95 for Account. Exchequer Bills closed at 23 to 25, after business to some extent. The Foreign and Share Market partook of the depression.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 25.—2nd Foot: Lieut. O. Nicolls to be Paymaster, vice Anthony Walsh. 10th: Major C. L. Strickland to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Considine; Capt. W. H. Good to be Major, vice Strickland; Lieut. C. Dunbar to be Captain, vice Goode. 12th: T. Garner to be Ensign, vice Crofton; Lieut. D. Wemyss to be Lieutenant, vice Macan. 18th: Ensign W. B. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Dunbar; P. Stamford to be Ensign, vice Graham. 31st: Ensign A. Pilkington to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard; C. S. Not to be Ensign, vice Pilkington; Lieut. W. Bernard to be Adjutant, vice Wilton. 45th: Capt. H. Cooper to be Major, vice Butler; Lieutenant J. I. Oakley to be Captain, vice Cooper. Ensign R. B. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Oakley; E. S. P. Dawson to be Ensign, vice Johnston. 46th: Lieut. T. A. Macan to be Lieutenant, vice Wemyss. 58th: Brevet Col. J. Fleming to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col. Sir J. H. Schoedde, K.C.B.; Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Warren to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fleming; Brevet Major H. C. B. Dunne to be Major, vice Warren; Lieut. E. G. Daniel to be Captain, vice Dunne; Ensign T. S. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel; Lieut. J. W. Waller to be Captain, vice Lloyd. 78th: Lieut. W. A. Moncrieff to be Lieutenant, vice Dowse. 84th: Lieut. T. Dowse to be Lieutenant, vice Smith. 92nd: Lieut. M. N. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Moncrieff. 95th: Lieut. J. F. Dennis to be Captain, vice Currie; Ensign H. G. Hayes to be Lieutenant, vice Dennis; H. P. Dennis to be Ensign, vice Hayes. 96th: Ensign R. F. W. Cumberland to be Lieutenant, vice Williams; J. V. O'Donnell to be Ensign, vice Cumberland.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. SUTCLIFFE, jun., Halifax, Yorkshire, rectifier and spirit-merchant.

BANKRUPT.—J. WARREN, George-street, Hanover-square, surgeon-dentist. W. COZLE, Egham, Surrey, innkeeper. J. L. ROBER, Rochester, Kent, linen-draper. J. WOODHAM, High-street, Portsea, Town, plumber and glazier. C. WADHAM, Charlotte-street, New-road, carpenter and undertaker. G. L. H. S. Southampt-on-terrace, Camden Town, corn-chandler and omnibus-proprietor. G. J. EVANS, High-street, Shortcut, shoemaker. R. MORE, Norwich, merchant. C. J. RUSSELL, Ludlow, Shropshire, scrivener. W. LENDON, sen., and W. LENDON, jun., Exeter, curriers and leather-cutters. SCOTCH SEWING MACHINES, WALLACE and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers. P. BARRIE, Glasgow, dealer. B. BARR, Glasgow, victualler. K. GRACIE and A. GRACIE, jun., Glencairn, cattle-dealers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 28.—4th Dragoon Guards: Ensign T. B. Williams to be Cornet, vice J. S. P. Cornet; J. H. Cornet to be Lieutenant, vice Sir W. H. Don, Bart.; Ensign H. P. Cornet to be Cornet, vice J. H. Cornet; J. H. Cornet to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Alan Churchill; T. Heywood to be Cornet, vice Morton.

17th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. I. Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Lindow; W. H. K. Eskin to be Cornet, vice Anderson.

Grenadier Guards: Capt. R. Youngblood to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. W. H. Leicester; Ensign and Lieut. J. G. H. Viscount Stopford to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Youngblood; Sec. Lieut. F. A. Theagar to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Viscount Stopford.

Scotch Fusilier Guards: Lieut. Col. G. Tuite to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R. H. Turner; Lieut. and Capt. F. H. G. Seymour to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Tuite; Ensign and Lieut. Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart., to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Seymour; Second Lieut. Lord A. F. W. Vane to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sir A. K. Macdonald.

4th Foot: Ensign A. V. D. Harris to be Lieutenant, vice Glazbrook; J. R. Lovett to be Lieutenant, vice Harris. 6th: Lieut. R. Peel to be Captain, vice Home; Ensign T. H. Somerville to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; Lieut. J. H. Chester to be Captain, vice Somerville; Ensign Godfrey Armitage to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; Ensign Richard Thompson to be Ensign, vice Somerville; Ensign H. J. B. Rowley to be Ensign, vice Armitage. 10th: Ensign A. C. M. Barnett to be Lieutenant, vice Dickenson; W. S. Loder to be Ensign, vice M. Barnett. 31st: Ensign and Quartermaster J. A. Hickson to be Lieutenant, vice C. T. Cormick. 40th: J. Crymes to be Ensign, vice Thompson. Ensign, vice Williams. 69th: W. S. M. Lighter to be Ensign, vice Peard. 73rd: Quartermaster Sergeant J. Carson, to be Quartermaster, vice Hickson. 79th: Serg.-Major T. Walsh to be Ensign, vice T. Collingwood.

Kille Brigade.—J. E. Boileau to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lord A. Vane; and the Hon. L. Curzon to be Second Lieutenant, vice Theagar.

Staffs.—Major G. C. Mundy to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Troops serving in New South Wales, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Barbary.—Captain R. Youngblood to be Major in the Army.

INSOLVENT.—C. SCRIVEN, Speen, Berkshire, farmer.

BAKERS.—LUCY LONG and ANN B. SMITH, Charter House-square, boarding-house-keepers. T. M. FORBES, 42, Old Bailey, City, woollen-factor. A. PALMER, Felwell, Norfolk, druggist. H. ROBINSON, Coptic-chambers, Coptic-chambers, City, sharebroker. G. BOND, Epsom, licensed victualler. T. ELLIS, Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridge, boot-maker. M. COOKE, Denton, Manchester, builder. G. ATKINS, Liverpool, brewer. T. SNAITH and G. SNAITH, Bishop Auckland, Durham, ironmongers.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th October, at Trinity Church, Cornwall, Canada, by the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, rector, Philip, second surviving son of Francis Coleman Harris, Esq., of the Admiralty, and Addison-square, Camberwell, to Philippina, eldest daughter of Col. the Hon. Philip Van Kough, of the former place.—At Nottingham, Sir Charles Fellows, to Eliza, only daughter of Francis Hart, Esq., of St. James's Church, Gray's Inn, City.

At Piccadilly, the lady of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, of a son.—At Sussex House, Hammar, the lady of Dr. Forbes Wilson, of a son.—At Sheerness, the lady of Major J. F. G. Campbell, 31st Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Exeter, Ann Eliza, wife of the Rev. Canon Bartholomew.—In her 84th year, in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, Catherine Gillies, widow of the late historian, John Gillies, Esq., formerly her Majesty's Consul for the Roman States, in the 76th year of his age.—At Tor, Devon, Elizabeth Gurney, second wife of the late Robert Barclay, Esq., of Lombard-street, banker.—At Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Miss Davis, in her 53rd year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS, WEST-MINSTER-BRIDGE.—Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY. Astley's Glories nightly command Crowded and Delightful Audiences, to witness the magnificent Historical Equestrian Spectacle, which is universally acknowledged to Eclipse all former Productions. This present MONDAY, December 1, and during the Week, will be represented, for the 19th time, the Grand Drama of the LAST OF THE BARONS; or, THE BATTLE OF HARNET; with New Scenes of Equestrian, Gymnastic Feats Extraordinary; combining the Talent of the English and French Artists. The whole concluding with WAR WITH CHINA.—Box-office open from 11 till 5. Tuition in the Art of Riding daily, by Mr. L. Smith. Doors open at half-past six, Commence at Seven. Stage Director Mr. T. Thompson.

THE COLOSSEUM.—GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN.—This Magnificent Establishment, patronised and visited by HER MAJESTY and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, has now, in addition to its former attractions, a new ORCHESTRAL ORGAN, erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played daily, from 3 till 4 o'clock. Open from 10 till 4. Admission, 3s.; Children, Half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the Temples which Nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. each. The whole designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—Additional Novelties.—The Conservatories Brilliantly Illuminated; Mont Blanc and Torrent represented in Moonlight. A Grand Orchestral Organ has been erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played from 8 o'clock till the Exhibition closes. LONDON BY NIGHT. Additional Atmospheric Effects to the most Extraordinary Panoramas in the World will be represented at 8, 9, and 10 o'clock. Open from 7 till 4 past 10. Admission to the whole, 5s. Family Tickets, for four persons and upwards, 4s. each. To be had at the principal Musicians, and at the Colosseum, from 10 till 4. Children, Half-price.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies as they were engaged, and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the Victory. The NEW MODEL shows the GRAND CHARGE of the BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. Open from Eleven, Morning, till Nine Evening. Admission to each Model, 1s. Children half price. * * * Half-price from Seven to Nine Evening.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—T. V. Edward's-street, Portman-square.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, a CONCERT.—MONDAY, DEC. 8, Mr. HENRY RUSSELL will give his VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, introducing his Popular Songs. Tickets to Strangers, 2s. each. Members of the Institution have Free Admission, with the privilege of introducing a Lady gratuitously. The Institution contains spacious and well-supplied Reading-rooms, Chess-room, and an extensive Library of Circulation. A Syllabus of the Lectures, with further particulars, may be obtained, on application to the Secretary.

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"Oh give me but my mammoth steed
"My horse of wondrous height, &c."
"General Washington" is the largest horse in the world, and will be exhibited by Mr. Carter, for a short time, previous to his departure to America, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, from 11 A.M. till 9 P.M. Admission, 1s.

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NUMBERS I. TO XXXIV.

* * * The Contents of the remaining Numbers will appear in future Advertisements. All the numbers are Reprinted from the Commence ment.



THE NEWCASTLE BOAT RACE.

GREAT BOAT-RACE ON THE TYNE.

The great race between Henry Clasper, of Derwenthaugh, near Newcastle, and Pocock, of London, came off on Tuesday, on the River Tyne; the distance being five miles, from the Tyne-bridge to Lemington-point, and the race for £100 aside. Betting on Monday night was in favour of Pocock, which changed on Tuesday morning, and, before starting, 5 to 4 on Clasper. There was a strong breeze from the north-west, which made the water rough, and was considered favourable to Clasper, who was, of course, well acquainted with every inch of the course, and knew how to take advantage of the sheltering headlands. The men started themselves, and, after a few strokes, Pocock got a slight lead, but soon resigned it to Clasper, who did the same in turn. Indeed, for the first 200 yards, the struggle was beautiful; the tiny skiffs battling with the waves, and the spray dashing over them, while each boatman exerted himself to gain a point over his adversary. After the first 200 yards, Clasper got a decided lead, being a full boat's length a-head, when Pocock went up inside and ran into him, and both became entangled for a few seconds; on getting clear, Pocock went away with the lead, which he maintained about a quarter of a mile, till, on reaching some posts in the river, a little above the shot-tower, Clasper came up inside and ran into him, being determined to pay him off in his own coin. Pocock's boat had, by this time, shipped a good deal of water. On getting loose, Clasper took the lead, and went away several lengths a-head, gradually improving his position; owing, no doubt, to Pocock's boat having become heavy and unmanageable from the quantity of water it contained. Pocock, in consequence, went ashore, and emptied his boat; meanwhile, Clasper left his opponent behind; and, when Pocock re-embarked, Clasper was more than half a mile a-head. This Pocock never recovered, so that Clasper had all the rest of the race to himself, and won easily by more than a quarter of a mile. Pocock's boat was open, Clasper's covered with stout canvass, which kept the water out. Clasper won the choice of sides, and selected the north or Newcastle side of the river. A great deal of money has changed hands on the event. The crowd assembled in various craft upon the river and on its banks was immense. The distance was rowed by Clasper in about 42 minutes.

Our Illustration, sketched by a Newcastle artist, shows the start from above bridge, looking towards Gateshead.



FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

At this season of the year there are no fixed rules for toilette, for the alternations of temperature cause perpetual variations in costume, while the prevailing gloominess of atmosphere is unfavourable for the display of the novelties already prepared for the winter's campaign. Many of our *élégantes* have, however, already begun to lay in a stock of winter apparel, and we may observe the prevalence of furs in every shape and form as characteristic, more or less, of all the selections they have made for out of door costume especially. In Paris mantelets and scarfs in ermine, zebeline, and sable, with sleeves and cuffs of the same fur, will be in the highest vogue, several of the Princesses of the Royal family having already adopted this style of covering; but it must be said that many of these mantles gives the fair wearers the air of denizens of the forest, rather than of the fairest and most refined inhabitants of one of the most polished of civilised countries. Nothing can be more becoming than fur, but in this, as in every other branch of costume, exaggeration completely reverses the effect intended to be produced. It had been predicted that ermine would lose much of its vogue this season; but this is far from the case, for it is employed in every possible form.

Amongst other eccentricities of the prevailing mania for furs, is the trimming the skirts of dresses with four or five rows of ermine or sable. As to the other forms of covering for out of door wear, the mantles called *visites* are much in vogue. They are made in velvet, and emerald green is one of the favourite colours. The Manteau Agnès is also much worn in Paris. It is quite disengaged from the figure behind, and forms into a species of corsage in front. This style of mantelet obviates the principal objections to the Pardessus and Polkas, which now happily exist but in the memory.

Small mantles in silk, simply gathered into a square piece on the shoulders, are still worn; they are made with a small collar, and are trimmed all round with a quilling of the same material *en biais*, or with a slight fringe (*effilé*). For these mantles the favourite colours are deep blue, dark green, or violet; and they are admirably adapted for this season of the year *en attendant* the adoption of the full winter costume. The Grecian mantles, in velvet, very much hollowed out round the throat, with large sleeves, looped up with *cordelières* and tassels, and trimmed with gimp, sarsnet ribbon, or black lace, are also worn. One of the most general characteristics of the mantlets now in vogue is that they are rounded off from the front, in the same manner as the gentlemen's coats worn three or four years since.

As a *sortie de salle* nothing can be prettier than the new mantlet now adopted in Paris. It is made in violet or green velvet, or satin, in light colours, lined with white or pale-coloured satin, wadded and quilted. It is about three-quarters of a yard deep in the back, and is sloped off towards the front. It is made *en biais*, with seams down the back, on the shoulders, and under the arms, and is made in such a manner, that, though quite loose, it indicates the figure. Those in satin are trimmed with two rows of ribbon velvet, in the same colour, and rather wide; and those in velvet with two rows of a species of silk furring. There is no collar to this mantle, which, in Paris, is in great request, and has a charming effect.

The fashionable colours for bonnets are grey, stone colour, deep blue, and violet. *Vélours épingle* is, hitherto, much more worn than plain velvet. The Pamela is now pronounced extinct; but it is replaced by numerous other forms, all of which, however, bear more or less affinity to it; and the most rebellious of our *élégantes* by degrees accustom themselves to a change which is undoubtedly advantageous to the face. They are made remarkably short at the ears, and when very open, the *tour de tête*, which consists of bows of ribbon, is detached from the side of the bonnet, and brought close to the face. Quilted satin, of a grey or stone colour, is much worn for bonnets. These are trimmed with large coques of satin ribbon, mixed with velvet and lined with pink, blue, or green satin.

For the promenade or for dinner parties, dresses of velvet, satin, or damask silk are much worn; while watered silk is becoming quite old fashioned and obsolete. Two flounces are still worn for silk dresses: they are made less wide than formerly. As trimmings, *marcasites*, or steel buttons cut to imitate them, are in the highest vogue. Buckles of steel are also used to confine bows of ribbon or velvet; but this description of ornament is too fanciful for a real *élégante* to adopt it.

There is as yet but little novelty for Evening dresses; the double shirts are not much worn, but the dresses are often looped up with flowers. Full bodies *à la Grecque* are in high favour. Gauze, embroidered in gold, will be a very favourite material for the large *réunions* of the coming season; at which it is expected that toilettes will assume a degree of brilliancy and magnificence greater than that of any preceding year. For a more unpretending description of evening costume, black lace will also be in great vogue.

As regards the head-dress of married ladies, the *petits bords*, under new titles, and with many varieties of form will still be much worn, for the Grecian toques in ponceau velvet, embroidered in pearls and gold, are very elegant coiffures for evening wear. Another form of head-dress much admired by some of our belles is the toque Ismael, consisting of white gauze, embroidered in gold and silver, with broad lappets descending very low behind, and brought over the shoulders to the front, where they are kept in their places by a rich jewelled tassel. This form of toque, though somewhat fanciful, is extremely becoming.

We must not omit to mention an important change in the fashionable mode of

dressing the hair amongst the Parisians, but one which we hope our fair countrywomen will not adopt without due deliberation, as it is far from generally becoming. The hair in front, instead of falling about the face in ringlets, or being braided low in the classic style, is caught up above the ears, and brought so much forward on the forehead as partly to conceal the eyebrow. This style of coiffure, which narrows the forehead and contracts the expression of the face, is, we hope, but a passing caprice of the Parisian belles, and will soon be abandoned. We subjoin the description of the plate, with which we this day present our readers.

A dress in brown Pekin, striped in velvet. A wadded emerald satin mantle richly embroidered, with gimp fastenings down the front of the mantle. A light silk bonnet with a single feather, and trimmed with broad lace to replace the veil.

A lavender satin dress with three broad flounces of black lace, each headed by three rows of narrow black velvet, the corsage trimmed in the same manner; tight sleeves, likewise trimmed at the wrist with black velvet, and edged with a row of deep lace, falling over the hand. A mantelet caprice in black velvet surrounded with fur. A bonnet in stone-coloured velvet, trimmed with narrow crossway folds of the same material, and a feather.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“Juvenis.”—Problems in two moves are not always discoverable at a glance even by experienced players. Your solutions of those we gave lately are correct. Now try the following, which is by Mr. Horwitz, and has never been published. In a problem of two moves, you will, of course, never think of moving the pieces. White: King at his square, Q at K 8th, R at K B 3rd, and B at K 5th. Black: King at his 5th. White to move, and mate in two.

“M. P.” and “W. G.”—So difficult is the attainment of perfect accuracy in the construction of Chess Problems, that there is no collection extant, even of those which have had the advantage of long and repeated revisions, in which many mistakes do not occur; and in a newspaper, where no opportunity is afforded the inventor of correcting the diagram, it is impossible to avoid occasional flaws. We purpose giving another fine position by M. Horwitz next week.

“H. P. T.” Tewkesbury.—There is a very promising Chess Club in Worcester, consisting of about thirty members; address to the Honorary Secretary, Mustum, Foregate-street.

“R. S. L.”—Your problem shall be examined. All communications requiring immediate attention should be at the office before Wednesday; but it is quite unnecessary for you to forward solutions to our problems, as they are always given the next week.

“R. E.” Dublin.—If your opponent has not quitted hold of the piece, he may move it to any square after calling check. The King can never take a Pawn en passant.

“R. M.”—We will look to the “marked P.” position.

“Felix.”—The Chess-Player's Chronicle is published by Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; you will find in this periodical all the information on the subject you require.

“Caissa.”—We gave the amendment merely as a suggestion of two correspondents.

“G. D.” Leeds.—Very acceptable.

“K.”—Every Pawn, on first moving, is allowed the privilege of advancing two squares; but, in doing so, if it crosses an adversary's Pawn, it is at his option to take it, as if it had been played one square only, or to permit it to pass. If he takes, he is said, technically, to take en passant.

“E. B.”—Herr Kling should have stipulated that the Pawn must not go “to Queen” in No. 96.

“V. J. C.” Rye.—A prospectus with all particulars shall be forwarded to you shortly.

“H. S. W.”—Your industry is commendable, but we have not time to examine the multifarious ramifications of the analysis.

“B. P. F.”—The limited space we have at command forbids the publication of your variations.

Solutions by “Automaton,” “T. D. B.,” “G. A. N.,” “H. P.,” “F. J.,” “H. M.,” “Juggernaut Tagore,” “T. Marazion,” “V. I. C.,” “Amateur,” “Pedona,” and “K.” are correct. Those by “G. H.,” “Sam,” “P. Q.,” “W. J.,” and “Medicus,” are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 96.

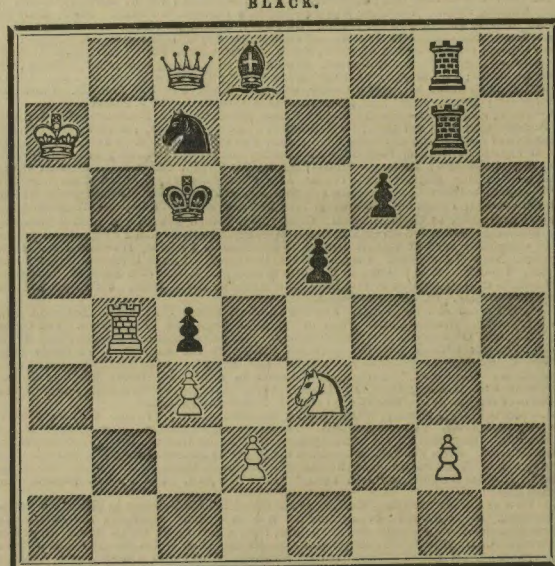
In this Problem Mr. Kling omitted the very obvious stipulation that White's Pawn is not to become a piece.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. R to Kt 6th		K to R 2nd	
2. P one		K to R sq	
3. R to K 6th		K to Kt sq (best)	
4. R to K B 6th		K to R sq (best)	
5. R to B 8th (ch)		K to R 2nd	
6. R to K 8th		K takes P	
7. R to K 7th		K moves	
8. R mates			

PROBLEM, No. 97.

The following attempt to re-model Mr. Bolton's position No. 92, we believe will be found correct.

White playing first mates in five moves.



WHITE.

GAME No. 29.

This skirmish, played without much consideration on either side, took place the other day between Mr. Horwitz, a celebrated Hamburg player, and Mr. O'Sullivan, a skilful amateur from New York.

WHITE (MR. O'S.)	BLACK (MR. H.)	WHITE (MR. O'S.)	BLACK (MR. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. Q to her Kt 8th	K to Q 2d
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	(ch)	K to Q 2d
3. Q P one	Q P two	26. Q R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	27. Q to K 5th	K R to K sq
5. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt's 5th	28. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
6. Castles	Q Kt to B's 3d	29. R takes R	R takes R
7. Q B to K's 3d	Q to her 3d	30. K takes B	K to Kt 3d (disc. ch)
8. Q Kt to B's 3d	Kt takes Q Kt		
9. P takes Kt	K B P two	31. K to R 2d	R to K 8th
10. K R to K sq	Castles	32. K B P one	R to K 7th (ch)
11. K R P one	B to R's 4th	33. K to Kt sq	K to R 3d
12. B to Q Kt's 5th	K P one	34. Q P one	R to K 6th
13. B takes Kt	Q takes B*	35. K to B 2d	R takes Q B P
14. Kt to Q's 4th †	Q to K Kt's 3d	36. P takes P	Q to K 7th (ch)
15. Q to her 2nd	Q B P two	37. K to B sq	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
16. Kt to R 2nd	K B to Q's 3d	38. K to Kt 2d	Q takes P
17. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt	39. Q to K 6th (ch)	Q to B 3d
18. B takes B	P takes P	40. Q to K 2d (ch)	Q to her B 5th
19. P takes P	B to K B 6th	41. Q to K 5th	Q takes P (ch)
20. B to K Kt's 3d	B to Q's 4th	42. B to B 2d	R to Q B 7th
21. Q to K B 4th	Q to her B 3d	43. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
22. Q takes P (ch) ‡	Q to her 2nd	(ch)	K to B 5th
23. Q to K 5th §	Q to her B 3d	45. Q to her B 7th (ch)	Drawn game.
24. Q R to Kt sq	B takes K Kt P		

* Had he taken the Kt with K's P, White would have taken that Pawn with the K's Bishop.

† Mr. O'S. thought afterwards he should have played the Kt to K's 5th.

‡ White now overlooked an effectual way of determining the game in his own favour: he had simply to play his Rook to K's 7th, and he must have gained at least a Rook for nothing.

§ Q to K B's 4th would have been much better.

|| Instead of this move, he should have played Q to K B's 5th (ch), which in all probability would have led to the following variation:—

25. Q to K B's 5th (ch) R to Q's 2nd—(If Q to her 2nd, White changes Queens, and then takes the B.)

26. K R to K's 6th Q to her 4th—(To guard the Q B P.)

27. Q to K B 4th, and must win easily.

¶ Threatening mate with his Q at her Kt's 8th.